REGISTERED No. 1—1875

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,320.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion ....Rs. 5 0
Second do. .... „ 2 8
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines..........Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th October 1875.

	Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	9	Leaves Colombo	18
„ Rutnagherry (Calba divie Bay)	10	„ Galle	19
„ Carwar	1	„ Negapatam	22
„ Mangalore	12	„ Madras	2
„ Cannanore	1	„ Coconada	26
„ Tellicherry	13	„ Vizagapatam	27
„ Calicut	1	„ Bimlipatam	27
„ Beypore	14	„ Calingapatam	28
„ Cochin	15	„ Gopalpore	28
„ Alleppey	15	„ False Point	29
„ Tuticorin	17	Arrives CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer, on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

	Oct. 1875.		Oct. 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	8	Leaves BUSREH	27
„ Kurrachee	12	„ Mahomerah	27
„ Muscat	15	„ Fao	27
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bushire	29
„ Linga	19	„ Linga ......Nov.	3
„ Bushire	21	„ Bunder Abbas	5
„ Fao	23	„ Jask	6
„ Mahomerah	23	„ Guader	8
Arrive Busreh	24	„ Kurrachee	12
		„ BOMBAY Arrive	15

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE. CALLING AT KATTAYWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 8th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. "COCONADA" 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Monro, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 11th October 1875, at 2 P.M. calling at Verawal, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS. EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S S KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, as above on TUESDAY, the 12th October 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at—

Hurnee,	Dewghur,
Boria,	Malwan,
Rutnagherry,	Vingorla,
Jaytapore,	Goa (Panjim) and
Viziadroog,	Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

S. S. COOMASSIE — NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES and OTHERS.—The Undersigned give notice that the above Steamer is MORTGAGED to the MERCHANT BANKING COMPANY of LONDON, LIMITED, and that they as Attornies for the Mortgagee, CLAIM POSSESSION of the SHIP and PAYMENT of all FREIGHT due to her.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to pay Freight to any one but Undersigned, or to supply any Goods to the said ship without their order.

ROBERT EWING,
ROBERT BROCK,

Constituted Attornies for The Merchant Banking Company of London, Limited, the Mortgagees of s.s. Coomassie.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
No. 3 Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th September 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	OCT.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2933	400	11th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	18th—Suez, &c
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	25th—Southampton.
				Nov.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	1st—Suez, &c.
INDUS	W. B. Andrews	3478	500	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th October 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 12th October 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,909 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 16th October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th October, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

PASSENGERS for the S. S. TRINACRIA are requested to be on board by NOON THIS DAY, (THURSDAY). A Steam Launch flying the Company's Flag will be in attendance at the Apollo Bunder from 11 o'clock for the convenience of Passengers going on board.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Wednesday, 6th October.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
5 cases White Ground Prints.
3 bales Grey Dhoties.

An Invoice of American table, hanging and wall kerosine oil lamps.

An Invoice of wrought iron oak-painted fire proof safes with chubb's lock.

By order of the Administrator General sundry effects of the late Mr W. Elto, consisting of wearing apparels, carpet bag deer heads and horns, &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 strong English-built double seated Brougham by G. Walker & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Engine, Machinery and Plants of the Weaving Factory in Cursetjee Sookldjee Street, opposite the Napier Foundry.

On TUESDAY next, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction the whole of the Machinery and Plants of the Weaving Factory, consisting of the Looms 12 by 2¼ of other sizes, fly and catch Wheels, spare Wheel for Looms, weaving Looms by Harrison Brothers, Platt Brothers and Lord Brothers Warping Mill, Washing Machine by Thomas Bradford Co., Blocks for bafting, leather Beltings water Tank, a ten horse power vertical Beam Engine with boiler and steam pipe complete in working order by White and Hodgson Doubling Machines by Platt Brothers, Winding Machine by Hetherinton and Jones, 2¾, 4½ and 5 in Bobbins, sizing Cylinders, shuttles, sundry iron force, anvil &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY the 13th instant at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Tank Bunder.

186 Superior 2nd class Moulmein Teak squares to close a consignment ex-ship Excelsior and at the Mazagon Daroo-khana.

50 Tons various sized Teak Boards and scantlings.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirement of purchasers.

SALE OF SILVERWARE.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms on MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., the undermentioned Silverware belonging to the Estate of the late Mrs. A. M. PEREIRA, viz.:—

19 table, 21 dessert, and 30 tea spoons, 14 table and 18 dessert forks, 1 gravy, 1 sugar and 2 salt spoons, 2 soup and 2 sauce ladles, 1 butter knife, 1 bread basket, 1 decanter stand, 1 tumbler and 1 glass cover, and 2 candlesticks. Now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NIZAMPOORA STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th inst. 1875. Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M. by order of the Mortgagees, Mahomed Ebrahim bin Molla Esmail Cutsaiker, and another, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mahomed Hussein bin Mahomed Salim, deceased.

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage, tenement, chawl or range of buildings built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Nizampoora Street, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 142, and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 17, containing by admeasurement 134 2/9 square yards, be the same little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by public road, on or towards the west by the house of Shaik Mahomed Chowiker, on or towards the north by Nizampoora Street, and on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1875.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Books, &c. &c., at No. 14 Castle Park, Fort behind Town Hall.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction at the above place the whole of that Household Furniture, &c., being the property of Mr. Butler, of the Ordnance Department, proceeding up-country, consisting of drawing, dining, bed, and cook-room furniture comprising sofas round side dining, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables side board table ornaments, pictures, dressing-glass, teapoys, arm and easy chairs, single and double cots, hanging and table kerosine and argand lamps, 1 six chamber revolver, 1 sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, books (masonic, novels, and periodicals), plated, glass, and porcelainware, carpet, matting, chest of drawers, cupboard, and sundry miscellaneous articles. The property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th October 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

			From Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
	Tons	H.P.	Saturday.	Saturday.	Wednesday.
EUROPA	2277	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
UTOPIA	273	373	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2490	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alteration in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected, up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHAHABAD JUNCTION HOTEL—THE PROPRIETOR, M. FRAMJEE DADABHOY, will OPEN the above Hotel on the 15th of November, in addition to the Refreshment Rooms at that Station.

Travellers on this line have long felt the necessity for a First Class Hotel, and that want will now be supplied by the above Hotel.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED.—A GENERAL MEETING of the OOMRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 12th October 1875, (NOT SATURDAY, as previously advertised), at 3 P.M. to confirm the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 22nd September last.

F. FISCHER, Chairman.

Bombay 6th October 1875.

COFFEE ESTATE IN TRAVANCORE FOR SALE.—The property consists of about 230 acres, of which 70 acres are planted, and in bearing. Within a few hours' ride of Trevandrum, where there is a good Library and agreeable Society. This Estate offers every advantage to a young Gentleman with a small capital. As the owner is in Europe, and cannot himself superintend the Estate, he will sell without delay by private arrangement or Public Auction. For further particulars apply to Mr. T. L. GOWEZ, Merchant, Trevandrum.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT, 6 WILL. IV. c. 54.
CHIEF OFFICE—1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E. C.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Chairman.
WILLIAM NORRIS NICHOLSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

George Henry Brown, Esq.	Osgood Hanbury, Esq.
The Honourable James Byng.	John Jackson, M.D.
Henry Walford Green Esq.	Sir Rowland M. Stephenson.

Charles Freville Surtees, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Sir Antonio Brady. | John K. J. Hichens, Esq.
Major Walter G. Stirling.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares and Co.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Chauntrell, Pollock and Mason.
MEDICAL ADVISER.—Sir George Burrows, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.—Frederick Hendriks, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.,	Charles Pollock, Esq.,
John Macfarlane, Esq.,	and
F. A. Owen, Esq.,	W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq.

AGENTS—MESSRS. FORBES & Co.

REPORT TO THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF MAY, 1875.

The Directors have to report that the estimated Surplus Funds beyond the sum of £768,170 19s. 9d. (the total of the several calculated Reserve Funds set apart to meet all present and future liabilities), amount to £265,315 8s. 3d., against £252,752 18s. 8d., the corresponding figures for the previous year.

The proportion of these Surplus Funds, proposed to be divided in the current year, will allow the holders of all Participating Policies six years in force a Cash Bonus applicable to a Reduction of 50 per cent. in the Year's Premium, from 12th May, 1875, to 10th May, 1876, thus reducing their Premium for the year to one-half the original rate stipulated in the Policy. The present will be the Twelfth Year, continuously, in which the Reduction will have amounted to Fifty per cent.

The Annual Cash Returns, or Reductions per cent. upon the Annual Premiums, English and Indian, have been as follows from the commencement of the Society:—

1834..Nil.	1843..50	1852..45	1861..45	1870..50
1835..Nil.	1844..50	1853..45	1862..45	1871..50
1836..Nil.	1845..50	1854..45	1863..47½	1872..50
1837..Nil.	1846..47	1855..40	1864..50	1873..50
1838..Nil.	1847..40	1856..33½	1865..50	1874..50
1839..Nil.	1848..42½	1857..33½	1866..50	1875..50
1840..60	1849..42½	1858..33½	1867..50	
1841..60	1850..4½	1859..36	1868..50	
1842..60	1851..45	1860..40	1869..50	

The Cash Bonus, apportioned amongst Policyholders at the Meetings held on the second Wednesday in May of each year, is applicable either to the reduction of the next year's Annual Premium or to the addition to the sum originally assured of an annual Bonus, proportionately larger than such reduction, but payable only when the Policy becomes a claim by death. The option exercised by the Policyholder on the first occasion of participation in profits, regulates the method of application of his share of profits at all future annual divisions.

Under the provisions of the Society's Deed of Settlement, One fifth of the estimated Surplus Fund of £265,315 8s. 3d., subject to such deductions as the Board may consider desirable becomes divisible during the current year, 12th May, 1875, to 10th May, 1876. The amount of Surplus Funds proposed to be so appropriated this year is £49,000, being £3,500 more than the last year's division. Three-fourths of this sum of £49,000 are applicable as cash payments to reduction of the Premiums of the Assured for the current year, or to the addition of Reversionary Bonuses to their Policies; and the remaining One-fourth as a Bonus to Proprietors. A sum of £37,030 7s. 1d. would be necessary to admit of a year's Reduction of 50 per cent. in the Premiums on all Policies now entitled to participate; and as the Assured's Three-fourths of £49,000 will provide £36,750, there will be a balance of £280 7s. 1d. to deduct from the Policyholders' "Assurance Fund Suspense Account," which will thereby be decreased to £458 15s. 8d.

The Bonus to Proprietors, as recommended by the Board, will enable a Dividend to be declared of £2 per Share, payable on the 30th June next, in addition to the 10s. per Share for interest guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement, and due on the 31st December next. The Balance left, after providing for Dividend, will admit of the Proprietors' Suspense Account being further increased from £5,125 to £7,375. The payments of Dividend and Interest are both free from deduction for income-tax.

The New Policies issued during the year amounted to 404 in number. The amount assured by these Policies was £221,767, producing an Annual Premium of £10,208 10s. 4d. The above amount assured is exclusive of a sum of £2,631 18s. added to Policies by Reversionary Bonuses accepted instead of reduced premiums.

The total number of Policies issued from the date of the establishment of the Society to the close of the year 1874 was—11,324 Policies for £10,134 369 15s. 5d.

The total Amount of New Premiums, after deduction of all the annual reductions, received from 1834 to 1874, was—£2,884, 87 7s 1d.

When the books were closed for the present Annual Valuation the Assurances in force were—3,327 Policies for £3,266,527 2s. 2d.

Of this total amount of £3 266,527 2s. 2d. of subsisting Assurances, a total sum of £229,477 remains re-assured in other Offices as Surplus risks.

During the past year there have been New Claims under 71 Policies issued on 42 lives, to the amount of £71,696 17s. 8d. The whole amount of these New Claims, after allowing for £9, 63 4s. 4d., outstanding claims provided for in full in the present Statement of Liabilities, has been paid in the year.

The Total Amount of Claims paid since the establishment of the Society in the year 1834, has been 2,211 Policies upon 1,737 lives for the sum of £2,142, 45 14s. 9d.

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.

1, King William Street, London, E.C., May 12, 1875.

[FIRST SCHEDULE.]

REVENUE ACCOUNT of the UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for the Year ended 31st December, 1874, in England, and 30th November, 1874, in India (including Receipts and Expenditure at Head Office in London, and at the four Branch Offices of the Society in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon.)

1st Jan. 1874 in England, and 1st Dec. 1873 in India.	£ s. d.
Amount of Funds at the beginning of the year..	971,942 10 10
Premiums (after deduction of Re-assurance Premiums)	121,670 12 6
Consideration for Annuities granted	*Nil.*
Interest and Dividends	42,613 10 7
Other Receipts:—	
Profit on Annual Valuation	7,8 7 15 10
	£1,144,091 9 9

31st Dec. 1873 in England, and 30th Nov. in India.	£ s. d.
Claims under Policies (after deduction of sums re-assured)	71,896 17 8
Surrenders	1,599 12 6
Annuities	181 10 0
Commissions at Head and Branch Offices	3,743 3 7
Expenses of Management at Head and Branch Offices	9,757 16 1
Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	12,250 0 0
Other Payments, viz:—	
CASH BONUS TO POLICYHOLDERS	32,096 16 5
Income Tax	382 16 10
Amount of Funds at the end of the Year, as per Second Schedule	1,012,185 16 8
	£1,144,094 9 9

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.
WM. NORRIS NICHOLSON, Director.
OSGOOD HANBURY, Director.
FREDK. HENDRIKS, Actuary.

[SECOND SCHEDULE.]

BALANCE SHEET of the UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, on the 31st December, 1874, in England, and, on the 30th November, 1874, in India.

31st Dec. 1874 in England; 30th Nov. in India. Dr. LIABILITIES.		£ s. d.
Shareholders' Capital paid up		50,000 0 0
Assurance Fund:—*Including*—		
Calculated present value of Life Policies	£673,941 0 0	
Calculated present value of Annuities	1,398 0 0	
Balance or Surplus Reserve Fund as per Annual Valuation	265,315 8 3	
Making TOTAL ASSURANCE FUND	£ 94 ,654 8 3	940,654 8 3
Reserve Fund for Reduction of Premiums to 12th May, 1875 allotted at last division of profits, but not yet received by Policyholders at dates of this Account		15,667 5 8
Assurance Fund Suspense Account		739 2 9
Proprietors' Suspense Fund Account		5,125 0 0
Total Funds, as per First Schedule		1,012,185 16 8
Other Sums owing by the Society, viz:—		
Claims admitted, but not paid		19 563 4 4
Proprietors' Dividends unpaid		1,737 7 0
		£1,033,486 8 0

31st Dec. 1874 in England; 30th Nov. in India Cr. ASSETS.		£ s. d.
Mortgages on Property within the United Kingdom		215,865 16
Ditto, ditto, out of the United Kingdom		1,837 19 6
Loans on the Society's Policies		18,890 7 9
Investments:—		
In British Government Securities		31,821 6 4
Indian Govt. Securities	£ 89 529 6 10	
Colonial Govt. Securities	176,7 6 14 6	
		366,236 1 4
Foreign Government Securities		*Nil.*
Railway and other debentures		93,560 18 4
Ditto Shares (Preference)		66,850 0 0
Indian Government Guaranteed Railway stocks		16,975 0 0
House Property (*Freehold Premises in London*)		14,000 0 0
Other Investments, viz.:—		
Mortgages on Town and District Rates		121,123 16 9
Loans on Reversionary Charges		3,950 0 0
Reversionary Interests bought		15,115 0 0
Loans on Personal Security with Life Policies		465 17 8
Temporary Loans on Indian Govt. Securities		33,586 8 4
Agents' Balances		543 11 6
Outstanding Premiums		1,998 5 0
Ditto Interest (*due or accrued*)		12,517 14 2
Cash on Deposit at Bankers		15,443 1 8
Cash in hand and on current account		8,901 5 7
Bills of Exchange and Country Bankers' Drafts		2.3 17 7
		£1,033,486 8 0

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.
WM. NORRIS NICHOLSON, Director.
OSGOOD HANBURY, Director.
FREDK. HENDRIKS, Actuary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS, and CREDITS of THUCKER VALLJI HURRY, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

MOOLANBAI, Widow of the said Deceased, Guardian of RUNCHORDAS VALLJI, Infant Son of the Deceased.......} Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made in this matter for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, *durante minoritate*, to the ESTATE of the above-named Deceased. Dated this 6th day of October 1875.

ARDESIR FRAMJI, Applicant's Proctor.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—THE GENERAL MEETING of the SOCIETY ADJOURNED from the 14th August last will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, at 4 P.M., when the business formerly advertised will be finally disposed of.

Notice is also hereby given that Mr. W. M. WOOD will move that in No. 78 of the Society's Articles the words "five" and "seven" shall henceforth read *three* and *five* respectively. Also that in Article 79, the word *one* shall be inserted instead of "two" (Gold Mohurs) as at present.

It is further hereby intimated that a REPORT substituted for the one presented on the 14th August will be laid before the meeting, and that such Report is now placed with the Secretaries and Agents of the Society at the Offices in Apollo Street, for the inspection of any Shareholder who may desire to peruse it. This course has been adopted to save the expense of printing and circulating the said Substituted Report.

Two or more DIRECTORS will have to be ELECTED at this Meeting.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Chairman, Board of Directors.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1875.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The next DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made among Policies in Existence at 15th November 187 , and all who assure on or before that date will rank for a year's Bonus on that occasion.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR.

His Grace the DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH & QUEENSBERRY, K.G.

HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH, and 5, GEORGE STREET,

THE FORTY—NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY was held at Edinburgh on Wednesday, the 28th of April 1875, when the following results were communicated:—

Amount proposed for Assurance during the year 1874 (2,0 1 Proposals)	£1,322,935 18 0
Amount of Assurances accepted during the year 1874 (1,671 Policies)	£1,088,665 18 0
Annual Premiums on new Policies during the year 1874	£35,891 17 1
Claims by Death during the year 1874, exclusive of Bonus Additions	£336,644 7 11
Amount of Assurances accepted during the last five years	£5,720,234 19 10
Subsisting Assurances at 15th November 1874 (of which £986,103 : 12s. is Re-assured with other Offices)	£17,779,362 2 6

REVENUE, £733 111:19:9 per Annum.

ASSETS, £4,821,005:17:10.

A full Report of the proceedings at the Meeting, and all further information may be obtained by application at the Offices or Agencies of the Company at home or abroad.

SPENCER C. THOMSON, Manager.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

C. B. Lynch, Esq., Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, & Owen.	C. E. Benn, Esq., the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.
J. A. Boyce, Esq., Messrs. Wallace & Co.	

MEDICAL ADVISER.

Surgeon-Major J. T. D. MACKENZIE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co, LIMITED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a man practically acquainted with the ERECTION of SCREW PILE BRIDGES. Apply to Mr. J. C. LUDDAS, Byculla Iron Works, between 8 and 11 A.M.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, is the best imported. Wholesale Agents, ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co.

CLARETS—Sound and wholesome, direct from the growers. Rs. 7 to Rs. 20 per dozen. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Consignees

FOR SALE.—A Stylish ENGLISH-BUILT PHAETON, suitable for one Horse or a Pair. The Carriage is in Excellent Condition. Address "CRAG DHU," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

NOW READY.

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS,
RAMPART ROW.

CHRISTENING, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS:—

SETS of SILVER MUG, KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case Rs. 50 to 140.
CORAL and BELLS, Rs. 14 to 28.
SETS of SILVER KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, Rs. 25 to 70.
Do. SILVER GILT, Rs. 60 to 80.
SETS of FORK, SPOON and RING, Rs. 50 to 80.
PAP BOWL and SPOON, in case, Rs. 110 to 150.
CHILDREN'S SILVER MUGS, Rs. 30, 35, 42, 44, 48, 50, 58 and 60.
SETS of 6 NAPKIN RINGS.
SETS of MUFFINEERS.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
SILVER MUSTARD POTS.
SILVER FISH COVERS.
SILVER AUGDANS.
SILVER TUMBLERS.
SILVER SALVERS.
SILVER EPERGNES.
SILVER BOUQUET HOLDERS.
SILVER CARD CASES.
SILVER CIGAR CASES.
SILVER SNUFF BOXES.

SILVER TROWELS for laying Foundation Stones, with Silver and Ivory Handles, patterns in great variety.

HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY & SIMLA.

LAFOND BROTHERS,
GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE BY THE DAY OR MONTH.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A pair of upstanding Iron Grey Walers, 15-3 hands, Mare and Gelding, rising 5 and 4 years respectively, thoroughly broken to harness, very showy and fast.

"Silver Tail" and "White Foot," a pair of well matched Bay Australians, 15-2 hands, 5 years, broken to harness, grand movers.

A pair of Chestnut Australian Geldings, 15-2½ hands, 5 years, broken to harness, stylish steppers.

A pair of Bay Australian Geldings, 14-3 hands, 5 years, thoroughly broken into saddle and harness; one of them broken to side saddle.

"Rufus" and "Red-deer," a remarkably handsome and perfectly well matched pair of Chesnut Australians, 15 hands, rising 5 years, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, good tempered and grand steppers, both are excellent saddle horses.

An Iron Grey Australian Gelding, 15 hands, 5 years, broken to saddle and carries a lady, will make a grand charger.

The above Horses have recently been imported Ex-ship Cingalese.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARD, ed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S PATENT CENTRAL-FIRE BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department, The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, &c., with all necessary appurtenances.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
Fine Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Cash Per doz. Quarts Rs. 9-8-0.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine,
Cash Per doz. Quarts Rs. 12-0.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine,
Cash Per doz. Quarts Rs. 15-0.
Cash Per doz. Pints Rs. 9-0.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine,
Cash Per doz. Quarts Rs. 20.
Cash Per doz. Pints Rs. 11.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Cash per dozen Quarts Rs 25-0.
Cash per dozen Pints Rs. 14-0.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant wine,
Cash per dozen Quarts Rs 30-0.
Cash per dozen Pints Rs. 16-0.

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintain the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of
COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 36 to 45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 40 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to	25 0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to	18 0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30 0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress Vest	12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23 0
White Marsella Vest	8 8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	30 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 8

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	4 0
Real White American Drill	5 8
Fancy striped, Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7 0
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trowsers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trowsers	21 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20 0
Do. Trowsers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trowsers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund.	3 to 3 4

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

Special attention is given to this Department. We beg to draw attention to the Large Variety of Materials, the Superior Fit and Finish.

	Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collar attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil residents ....each wear	6 8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk ....each	8
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour ....each	5 0
Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs ....each	4 0
Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts ....each	5 0
The above, with Extra Supr Long Cloth, made as above, Cambric Front and Long Cloth, [illegible] Cuffs ....each	3 12
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem Stitched and embroidered ....each	7 8 to 9 8
Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes ....each	9 0
Wove, or Printed Flannels plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk ....each	8 8
Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, Neat Stripes ....each	11 0

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement [illegible] free on appleiation.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
Shirts-makers, Civil, Military and Navil Outfitters,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.
BRANCH DEPOT, BOMBAY,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEAR BOLTON & Co.,
where Letters may be addressed.
AGENCY IN POONA:
A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

R. PARTRIDGE & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
TEMPORARY WORKSHOP NEXT DOOR TO FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.
Where all Orders will be duly received and promptly executed.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE & CO.

RUGS! MAUDS! BLANKETS!

ASQUITH & CO. respectfully invite Gentlemen travelling through India, per Rail or Dak, to inspect their Stock of the above. A splendid assortment has just been received, comprising the Newest SANDRINGHAM, AUSTRIAN, and BLANKET RUGS. The best GLASGOW MAUDS in *Tartan Clans* and Plain Heather Mixtures, the finest WITNEY BLANKETS, Scarlet and White, all of which are made of *Pure Wool*, and warranted strong and durable.

Prices as under:—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Neat and Bright Coloured Blanket Rugs	15 0	17 0
Extra large Do. Do. Do.	18 0	20 0
The "Austrian," Light, Soft, and Brilliant in Colour	22 0	25 0
The "Sandringham," very Soft, Light, and Handsome	35 0	40 0

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS.

Very Neat Mixtures, Full Size	24 0	27 0
Extra Fine, Soft, and very Durable	26 0	30 0
Clan Tartans, the Best Made	35 0	40 0

REAL WITNEY BLANKETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Very Fine White, Large Size ......per pair	24 0	25 0
Extra Do. Do. Full Size ...... „	33 0	37 0
Do. Do. Scarlet Do. ...... „	30 0	34 0

PILLOWS.

Cotton Pillows, very Durable	2 0	2 8
English Horse-hair Do.	7 8	8 8
Do. Best Feather, thoroughly Cleaned	7 8	8 8
The Patent Rug Strap	2 4	2 8
Do. Do. Extra Long	2 12	3 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 AND 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, employment in BOMBAY or MOFUSSIL by a EUROPEAN, age 28; speaks French and German, and is thoroughly acquainted with Accounts and Book-keeping. Has been eight years in India.

A Bonus of 250 Rupees will be paid to any one procuring the Advertiser a *bona fide* situation worth over 150 per mensem, or in proportion for smaller or larger salary.

Address "A.X.Z." Office of this Paper, where also the address of Advertiser can be ascertained.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS are particularly REQUESTED to PAY into the New BANK of BOMBAY, LIMITED, the AMOUNT of their PROMISED SUBSCRIPTION at their EARLIEST CONVENIENCE.

Bombay, 30th September 1875.

VISIT OF H. R. H THE PRINCE—THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY are prepared to LEND ILLUMINATION FITTINGS on HIRE at reasonable RATES, Persons desirous of having Gas Illuminations, are requested to apply to the Undersigned either at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, or at the Works, Chinchpoogly. Special arrangements have been made at the Works to Manufacture sufficient Gas for all requirements.

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer.

Bombay, 29th September 1875.

THE FRERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, called for THIS DAY, was ADJOURNED by the Chairman, Mr. LALCHUND KHENGAR, with the consent of the Meeting to THURSDAY, the 7th day of October next, at 3-30 P.M., at the Company's Office, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle.

ધરમસી પુંજાભાઈ કું૦.

i. e., DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 23rd September 1875.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 9th October, on account of DASSARA HOLIDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
L. CAMERON, Pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
THOS PAYN, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India, Limited,
J. CHALMERS, Manager.
For the Agra Bank, Limited,
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1875.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD CLASS RETURN TICKETS and RETURN TICKETS for HORSES issued at all Stations for Bombay from the 1st to the 30th November will be AVAILABLE for RETURN on any day during the same month.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The Notice of the 1st instant of the REMOVAL of the BANK'S OFFICE is hereby CANCELLED, the Office REMAINING at 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

C. TYE, Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1875.

NOTICE.—PIANO FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has for sale a SOLID MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANOFORTE by COLLARD and COLLARD, registered Keyboard and in first class order. A trial will only testify to the quality of the instrument. Price Rs 400.

P. A. LOPES,
Pianist and Tuner.

Mr L. has also the pleasure to inform the public that he will accept engagements for Evening Entertainments and Parties to play on the Piano, on a charge of Rs. 15.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road, opposite Bolton & Co.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

GOLD THREAD MANUFACTORY.—
The largest in Europe, established upwards of half a century.
F. and E. STANTON, LEWISHAM, NEAR LONDON.
Manufacturers of every description of Real Gold and Silver Threads, Wires, Braids, Purls, &c., &c.
Merchants supplied at the lowest possible prices for Cash.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.
BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee. Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

POONA RACES.

CHRONOGRAPHS FOR TIMING HORSES

I. Chronograph for Rs. 150.
This Chronograph marks with ink, can be made to stop, start off again, and by a new improvement, can be made to jump back to the starting point in cases of a false start.

II. Chronograph for Rs. 110.
This Chronograph is made on exactly the same principle as the above, with the exception of its not having the mechanism for returning the hand to the starting point.

III. Chronograph for Rs. 60.
This is about the best cheap article of its kind that can be had. The hand can be made to stop, start off again, and it has the new improvement for making it return to the starting point in cases of a false start.

IV. Chronograph for Rs. 30.
This is the common Chronograph with the two movements starting and stopping.

The Chronograph Watch for Rs. 225.
This is a splendidly finished Patent Lever Keyless Watch to which is added a most accurate Chronograph movement which however works quite independently of the Watch itself. To the Chronograph part of the Watch is attached a small nut which, when pressed, the first time, starts the Chronograph hand; the second time, stops it; the third time, makes it spring back to the starting point. Both as a Watch and a Chronograph this Watch has the approbation of all its purchasers and before despatch each Chronograph is accurately timed and regulated.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
3, Hornby Row.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS;
AS SUPPLIED TO
THE ADMIRALTY, BOARD OF WORKS, AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,
IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action of Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See article in "Builder," 9th March, 1871 For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA, W. NICOL & Co., METAL MART, BOMBAY.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

takes the ·450 central fire service Cartridge. Unequalled for range, accuracy, simplicity, durability, easily loaded and unloaded when dark; can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols which now flood the market.

COLT'S NEW FIVE-SHOT BREECH-LOADING

CENTRAL FIRE DERINGER REVOLVERS, ·41, and ·38 cali. "Especially suitable for personal defence or house protection."—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, of April 17th, 1875.

COLT'S SMALL SEVEN-SHOT REVOLVERS,

for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent of Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 6TH OCT. 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed with less life than on the previous day, the sales only reaching 12,000 bales, but the tone was still given as steady and Reuter's list of Spot quotations showed no alteration. This morning's report is firm, probable sales 15,000 bales, actual imports 2,000.

From New York, Reuter's telegram of yesterday evening gives the receipts at the ports at 20,000 bales, exports to Great Britain 9,000. The receipts compare as follows with previous years :—

	1875	1874	1873	1872
Tuesday's Receipts	20,000	18,000	8,000	18,000
Four days' "	51,000	47,000	22,000	48,000
Receipts since 1st Sept.	236,000	203,000	164,000	279,000

As regards the prospects of the crop, we give in another column an extract from a Liverpool paper which is worthy of careful attention. As shown by the above figures, we are now 33,000 bales over last year from 1st September, but it must be remembered that up to about this time last season the receipts had been comparatively moderate, and the excess shown loses therefore some of its importance. From this time forward, however, the figures will be carefully watched as their influence on the Liverpool Market will be all-powerful.

Gold in New York yesterday fell from 117¼ to 117, Exchange on London from dlrs 4·79½ to dlrs 4.78½ per £ Sterling. Mid. Uplands was still quoted at 13 cents per lb.

Piece Goods in Manchester were reported steady, but prices continue unchanged in every respect.

Coffee in London was quiet but steady, yesterday Mid. Plantation Ceylon being 6d. per cwt lower, while Good Ordinary Native was 6d. per cwt higher. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds were unchanged.

A further payment of £129,000 went into the Bank of England yesterday, which, combined with the improvement in Consols quoted this morning quoted at 94½, confirms the improbability of dearer money at the moment.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China has declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and the Agra Bank at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues very quiet, both buyers and sellers seeming disposed to await news of the allotment of Council drafts which takes place in London to-day. To all appearance rates are not likely to differ much from the last biddings, and in the meantime the market here may be called quiet but steady at yesterday's quotations.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is a shade firmer : sellers but no buyers at previous figures.

The SHARE MARKET opened with great dulness, and there were sellers of Bank of Bombay's at 32 per cent. premium, but at the close there are buyers at 33½. Colaba Land Shares are Rs. 10 lower. Spinning Shares are again firmer. In other Companies there is no change to notice.

COTTON shows no quotable change. A few small purchases are made from day to day, but prices here do not admit of an active export business.

FREIGHTS.—The Trinacria having completed her loading, the Bellona is the only Canal Steamer on the birth for Liverpool, and the rate for her has accordingly been advanced to £2 per ton, at which, however, there is very little doing. By sail we have not heard of any engagements.

PIECE GOODS are steady. There have been rather more up-country buyers in the market to-day, but they restrict their purchases to very small lines and prices are unaltered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
[illegible]	100	all	5 p. ct	Agra Bank	94
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	667½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,140
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	250
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	200	all	5 p. ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	106 xd
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	485

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	5,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,120
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	90
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p. a.	Mazagon Land	700
2,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	205

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	£20	218·3·0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	251
...	£20	103·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,600
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
900	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	1,005
2,400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	150
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	725
2,500	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	950
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	895
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	945 xd
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	940
750	1,000	all	100p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,060
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	820
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	875
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	850
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,030
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	[illegible]
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	630
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200p s	Soonderdas Spinning	950
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

* Per share for the half-year.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 2nd October 1875.

Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	36,339	0	0
Merchandise	23,505	0	0
Telegraph	353	0	0
Total Rs.	60,197	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1874.

Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	34,489	0	0
Merchandise	32,655	0	0
Telegraph	408	0	0
Total Rs.	67,552	0	0
Decrease Rs.	7,355	0	0

WHEAT SUPPLY.

(*Gore's General Advertiser*, Sept. 16.)

IN our last we demonstrated from the movements of wheat during the last two years that our yearly consumption approximated to 21,250,000 quarters per annum, and we now proceed to enquire how this quantity is to be obtained during the current season ; or rather, whether present moderate value will be sufficient to bring the required quantity of foreign growth to our ports.

The English crop is, without doubt, very defective. The Irish crop is good, but the growth of wheat in that part of the kingdom is gradually giving place to the cultivation of pasture lands and root crops, insomuch that the total Wheat crop of Ireland is scarcely 5 per cent. of our entire home production. We may therefore ignore the glowing accounts of the Irish harvest, and accept the reduced estimate of growth in England. This may be set down at 15 per cent. under an average, and taking the latter at 12,000,000 quarters, the deficiency will be 1,800,000 quarters, or only 10,200,000 quarters to be obtained from our home crop, our total requirements being 21,250,000 quarters we shall thus require to import in round numbers 11,000,000 quarters.

Until a few years past Russia was regarded as the country to which we might look in the distant future for any quantity of wheat we were likely to want ; but owing to the crops there being indifferent, and other European countries requiring to import more than before, our supplies from that empire have for three years been rather on a diminishing scale. Thus from being 2,850,000 quarters in 1870-71 and 3,740,000 quarters in 1871-72 ; they have fallen off to 3,080,000 quarters in 1872-73, 1,340,000 quarters in 1873-74, and 1,760 000 quarters in 1874-75. This year's Russian crop is credibly reported to be deficient, but a considerable quantity of last year's is supposed to be still available for export ; we therefore think 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 is a fair estimate of our prospective supply thence this season.

Supply from Germany and Denmark keeps so steadily at about 1,000,000 qrs per annum that we are disposed to assume this figure as representing the quantity of this year's import also from the Baltic ports.

France, on the contrary, is most uncertain in disposition of her crop, our imports thence being severally in 1870-71,420,000 qrs ; in 1871 2, 440,000 qrs ; and in 1872-3, 1,730,000 qrs ; in 1873-4, 260 000 qrs and in 1874 5 850 000 qrs. Price will doubtless have a controlling influence, as will also the prospect of next year's crop. We may thus possibly not import from France over 500 000 qrs, or we may import up to 1,000,000 qrs.

The United States and British North America, in 1873-74 supplied us with nearly two-thirds of our entire import of foreign wheat, and last year gave us nearly as large a proportion ; their ability to export this year is, therefore, of primary importance. The crop is reported as 13 per cent deficient, a figure which represents as large a portion of their crop as they have generally sent us, but it is not difficult to suppose that they may carry from one year to another this proportion, and recollecting that last year's crop was said to be very good whilst much less than usual was exported, we may consider that they can still spare us a fair quantity. Without expecting a repetition, then, of 6,000,000 qrs, or 7,000,000, which we have before now received thence in one year ; we may fairly calculate on a normal supply, including California, say of 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 qrs. Of the countries supply, from which is most uncertain, the East Indies are already shipping freely. Egypt has also commenced to ship in quantities unknown since 1871-72. Chili has little of last crop to spare, but may after December or January be in a position to export as freely as usual. Australia is already contributing more than last year, and steam may enable us to get some of the growing crop. Countries not especially estimated may, therefore, be set down at 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 qrs. We thus arrive at the following calculation of imports of foreign wheat :—

	Minimum.	Maximum.
Russia	2,000,000	2 500 000
Germany	1,000,000	1,000,000
France	500 000	1,000,000
America	4,000,000	4,500,000
Other countries	1 500,000	2,000,000
	9,000,000	11,000,000

The greater figures, it will be seen are exactly what it is calculated we should require, and which would leave us with some 4,000,000 qrs in granary and afloat as there now is ; but should the smaller figures represent what would reach us, the question remains what advance would be needed to draw the deficient quantity from stocks in granary and afloat. This in its turn would depend on prospects for future crops, events too distant for the most adventurous to speculate on.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

(*Liverpool Daily Post*, Sept. 17.)

THE monthly report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau giving the condition of the cotton crop in the various States at the close of August came to hand yesterday. The figures show a decrease on the month in every State, except Texas, which has gained 1 per cent. The net average condition, taking into account the relative importance of each State as to acreage, is 89. against 97 last month and 71 at the close of August last year. The figures compare as follow with those of last month and the end of August and July, 1874 :—

	Aug. 31, 1875.	July 31, 1875.	Aug 31, 1874	July 31, 1874.
North Carolina	90	99	87	102
South Carolina	80	84	86	97
Georgia	76	86	77	94
Florida	75	85	77	102
Alabama	87	93	81	90
Mississippi	98	104	75	89
Louisiana	88	99	62	83
Texas	94	73	64	105
Arkansas	99	108	47	90
Tennessee	96	107	48	83
Average	89	97	71	93

The condition of the crop last year was undoubtedly understated, owing to the very low averages sent from those districts visited with exceptional severity by the drought. The appearance of the plantations in many instances was so exceedingly discouraging that it is not surprising that the planters took a very gloomy view of their future, and, in this mood, somewhat underestimated the probable extent of their crops. The reduction between July 31st and August 31st was given as 22 per cent.—say 71 against 93, as shown above—but the real reduction was probably not more than half of 22 per cent. ; so that, instead of comparing the 89 of this year with 71 of last, we should take the figures as 89 against 82. That too gloomy a view was taken of the condition of the crop at the close of August last year is clear from the important recovery which took place in the subsequent three months the rule in the previous seasons being for the crop to diminish in condition as the year advanced.

However, taking the Bureau figures as published, the monthly averages for the present and previous four seasons compare as follows :—

	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.
May 31	94½	83	91½	98½	88
June 30	101	92	89½	98	88½
July 31	97	93	92	103	82½
August 31	89	71	89	90	80
September 30	—	73	78½	82	76
October 31	—	79	78½	86	72
Final	—	85	78	86	72
Average	—	82.3	85.3	93 9	79.7

If we assume the condition during the coming three months to reach the high figures touched in 1872, the average for the whole of the current season will be about 90½ per cent.

The area sown this year, according to the Agricultural Bureau, was about 8,755,000 acres, which figures compare as follows with those of the previous years :—

	Acres.		Acres.
1875-6	8,755,000	1872-73	8,694,000
1874-5	8,622,000	1871-72	7,745,000
1873-4	9,659,000	1870-71	8,885,000

Now, assuming the figures for 1870-71, in which season the crop reached 4,352,000 bales, to represent "100," we arrive at the following results respecting the present and previous four seasons :—

ACREAGE AND CONDITION, 1870-71, REPRESENTING "100."

	Acreage. Total.	Per Cent.	Condition. Per Cent.	Net decrease. Per Cent
1870-71	8,885,000	100.0	100 0	—
1871-72	7,745,000	87.1	79.7	33.2
1872-73	8,694,000	97.8	93 9	8.3
1873-74	9,559,000	108.7	85.3	6.0
1874-75	8,632,000	97.2	82.3	20.5
1875-76	8,755,000	98.5	90.5	11.0

INDICATED AND ACTUAL CROPS.

	Per Cent. less than 1870-71.	Indicated Crop. Bales.	Actual Crop. Bales.
1871-2	33.2	2 908,000	2,950,000
1872-3	8.3	3 991 000	3,930,000
1873-4	6.0	4,091,000	4,170,000
1874-5	20.5	3,461,000	3,800,000
1875-6	11.0	3,874,000	—

We have already said that the "condition" of last year's crop was seriously understated, owing to exceptional causes. This was well understood at the time. It was also well-known that an additional area of land was sown after the floods of May. The present writer (in an article written nearly twelve months since), making allowance for these disturbing causes, estimated the acreage as representing 101.6 against the 97.2 given above, and the average condition as 85 0 against 82.3, or a difference of 4.4 per cent. in acreage and 2.7 per cent. in condition. On this basis the net decrease from 1870-71 is reduced to 13 4 instead of 20.5, indicating a crop of 3,769,000 instead of 3,461,000—a calculation which has proved to be remarkably correct, seeing that the crop will probably not greatly vary from 3,800,000 bales.

This year there have been no such exceptionally disturbing influences as obtained last year ; and unless some such unlooked for or exceptional causes come into operation during the remainder of the current season, we do not think the present crop will show any greater variation from the 3,874,000 bales indicated above than was shown by the figures relating to the previous four season, of course taking last season's indicated crop as 9,769,000. An excess similar to that of 1873-4, say 79,000 bales, would give a total of 3,953,000.

If there should be no killing frost during the coming winter, the average condition of the crop, instead of being only 90·5 for the season, would approach 100.0. In such an exceptional case the acreage and condition, instead of being 11 per cent. less than in 1870-71, as shown above, would be only 1½ per cent. less, and the crop would reach about 4 290,000 bales, which is the highest estimate warranted by the most liberal interpretation of the Bureau reports, and a higher figure than the most favourable estimates received from the best authorities in the South in the course of the past fortnight. Our impression is, therefore, that the crop will not greatly vary from the estimate of 3,900,000 to 4,100,000 bales put forth by us three months ago.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following notice is published for general information :—

INDIA, WEST COAST—MALWAN.
MALWAN ROCK.

A dangerous Sunken Rock, having only 8 feet on it at low water springs, lies S W. by W. ½ W., distant 1¼ miles from Melundi Fort (Sindudroog)

From the rock, Vingorla Rocks lighthouse bears S. ¾ E., (a little easterly), distant 8 miles.

Square rock—S. S. E. ½ E., 22/3 miles.

Koora Rocky islet,—N ¼ E., (a little easterly), 4½ miles.

To pass outside or westward of the rock—Square rock in line with Nuti point, leads about half a mile to the Southwestward ; and Koora Rocky islet should not be brought to the northward of N. N. E.

By night.—Vingorla Rocks light must not be brought to the southward of S. S. E. ; nor should a vessel approach within a depth of 15 fathoms.

[All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation 0° 4'0E. in 1875.]

MARINE SURVEY DEPT., CALCUTTA, 16th September 1875.

A. D. TAYLOR,
Superintendent, Marine Surveys.

By Order,
A. O HUME.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

This notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts :—West Coast of India, Achira River to Cape Ramas, No. 140 ; Vizisdroog to Cochin, No. 2737 ; also Admiralty West Coast of Hindoostan Pilot, page 114 ; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 390.

If this notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

THE BARQUE MILO, 410 tons, Captain C. H. Krocht, will sail to-day for Tuticorin and Penang, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP MONARCH, 1,362 tons, Captain F. W. Banner, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Moulmein (July 6th,) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

CALEDONIAN S.—The wreck of the Caledonian, ashore at Cape de Gatte, has been sold for £500 ; 1,784 bales and 75 cases coming forward ; another small shipment to follow ; divers and staff finished.

THE P. AND O. Co's S.S. GOLCONDA, 1,250 tons, Captain W. B Hall, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant, from Melbourne (September 9th), calling at Glenelg, King George's Sound, and Galle, with Australian Mails, general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. T. W Smart, Mrs. Lucas, infant, and native servant, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Boyd and infant. Mrs. Cotton and infant, and E. F servant, Mr. and Mrs. McGuinness, and family, Miss Babbett, Mr W. Allen, and Mr. F. Devine. For Venice via Bombay :— Mr. F. V. Chapman.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S DELHI, 1,280 tons, Captain G. Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez (September 24), with English Mails, and the following cargo :—1,056 packages piece goods, 370 packages twist, 3 packages specie, 26 packages beads, 20 barrels flour, 2 cases boots and shoes, 40 packages gum, 3 cases colour, 3 packages almonds, 3 packages glassware, 1 case false pearls, 2 cases saffron, 70 bottles quicksilver, 9 packages ivory, and 344 packages merchandise.

TRIAL TRIP.—The Vingorla, new iron screw steamer, of Glasgow, belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company, proceeded from the East India Wharf on Tuesday, 14th September, on a trial trip down the Firth. Several of the directors and a number of ladies and gentlemen were on board. She ran the lights with a mean speed of 12¼ knots greater than that contracted for, and afterwards proceeded to Brodick, Arran, returning in the evening. The vessel and engines gave every satisfaction. She was in charge of Mr Robert Lee, deep sea Pilot, and will sail in a few days for India, commanded by Captain Lang. The vessel and engines are by Messrs. Caird & Co.

THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,743 tons, Captain J. C. Sham, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Liverpool (September 6th), brought the following cargo :—65 packages twist, 69 packages piece goods, 71 kegs nails, 88 cases tobacco, 3 cases thread, 200 kegs lead ore, 14,169 bundles iron hoops, 127 cases wine, 5 cases perfumery, 2 cases corks, 321 tons coals, 7,905 bars, 22 cases and 3,190 bundles iron, 10 casks spelter, 224 packages glassware 32 cases iron safe, 100 cases brass, 60 barrels pork, 40 casks colour and paint, 20 packages varnish, 3 cases earthenware, 29 packages ironware, 10 cases soap, 57 casks disinfecting powder, 350 cases brandy, 190 boxes tinplates, 22 cases wine and spirit, 2 kegs nails, 100 barrels copperas, 500 barrels allum, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lyon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Golconda(s)	Hall	Melbourne, Sept 9
6	Delhi (s)	Lee	Suez, Sept 24
	Monarch	Banner	Moulmein, July 6

The barque Milo, Krocht, to Tuticorin and and Penang, obtained her port clearance yesterday

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Africa (s)	Hutcheson	Bombay, Sept 9
	Brenhilda	Sourr	Liverpool, June 27
2	Statesman (s)	Valiant	Liverpool, Aug 27
	Rurramanny	A B D Currim	Muscat, Aug 22
	Chetah	Mourilyan	Jamica, May 17
	King Arthur	Rickwood	London, June 17

DEPARTURES

Oct.	Vessel.		
1	Sirius (s)	....	....
	Camperdown	....	....
	Shahpore	....	....

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
14 Livarno, ss, Cruciani, from Sea
18 Javad, ss, Demoro, from Shabar
Sept. 12 Thingvalla, ss, Mourier, from Sea
18 Vulture H M G. boat, Brooks, from Berberra
18 Dredger Sumner, ss, Suckling, from Glasgow
23 Chybessa, ss, Cosens, from Calcutta
23 Zambesi, ss, Symons, from Southampton
25 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, from Bombay
25 Amy Dora, ss, Dowdin, from New castle
25 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, from Shangahi
25 Tigre, ss, Brunet, from Marseilles
27 Tom Morton, ss, Webster, from Foochow
27 Godavery, ss, Mortimore, from Mauritius
27 Meikong, ss, Foache, from Shangahi
27 Menzaleh, ss, Rhode, from Colombo

DEPARTURES

Sept.
23 Dredger Sumner, ss, Suckling, to Newzealand
23 Chybessa, ss, Cosens, London
23 Zambesi, ss, Symons, to Bombay
25 Mongolia, ss, Coleman, to Suez
25 Malwa, ss, Tomlin, to London
25 Tigre, ss, Brunet, to Shangahi
27 Tom Morton, ss, Webster, to London
27 Meikong, ss, Foache, to Marseilles
27 Menzaleh, ss, Rhode, to London

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Livarno, ss, Cruciani, from Sea
Javad, ss, Demoro, from Shabar
Thingvalla, ss, Mourier from Sea
Vulture H M G. boat, Brooks, from Berberra
Amy Dora, ss, Dowdin, New castle
Godavery, ss, Mortimore, Mauritius

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 6.

FROM LONDON.

Bellona s, 50 bales brimstone, Cama Ramjee.

Zambesi s, 6 cases black cochineal, Ootumchund Mancuchund ; 7 cases silver cochineal, Naggurdass Motichund ; 6 cases soap, Hajee Esmail Hajee Noor Mahomed.

FROM TRIESTE.

Aretusa s, 26 cases paper, Ritchie, Stuart and Co ; 50 barrels flour, Sorabjee Pestonjee and Co ; 6 cases hock, and 25 cases milk, J Neuberg, 4 cases colour, A C Gumpert.

FROM GENOA.

Africa s, 5 cases sautern, C Ferrenner.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s, 50 cases brandy, 50 cases claret, 30 cases sherry, and 10 cases port, B I S N Co

Arabia s, 64 cases cognac, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.— OCTOBER 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s, 356 packages wet dates, Kessowjee Morarjee ; 23 bales wool Dewjee Govindjee ; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co ; 60 bags rags, Toolseedass Cullianjee ; 93 bales cotton, Kessowjee Ramjee ; 27 bales cotton, Khitsee Poonja ; 32 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Bellona s, 37 bales hemp, Gocka Doongersey ; 48 bales cotton, Lalljee Pursotum ; 65 bales cotton, Veerjee Pursotum ; 50 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s, 11 cases cardamoms, Kessowjee Moorarjee ; 4 bales woolen rags, Framjee Nowrojee ; 3 bales skins, Jacob Sawoo and Co ; 7 bales hides, Mahomedally Abdool and Co ; 85 pieces E teeth, Munishunker Hurryshunker ; 6 bundles mother of pearl shells, Joosub Luteef ; 8 bales hides, Abdoola Esmailjee ; 9 bales skins, Dawood Mahamed.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa s, 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Aretusa s, 52 boxes tea, 2 packages dry ginger, 2 packages cardamoms, and 32 robbins pepper, Hajee Zamal Abadeen.

FOR SUEZ.

Aretusa s, 58 bags teel seed, Hajee Momed Ebram, and Momed Jaffer.

Zambesi s, 2 bales carpets, P and O Co.

HIGH COURT.—7TH OCTOBER.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY)

Application to file award under Section 327.

473-75—Jefferson and Payne—Ramjee Siliba v Nursoo Dhurrumsey and another.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree

881-68—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Luckmidass Damjee and others v Luckmidass Khimjee—Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSE

169-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Raghoonathdass Jumnadass v Gungadass Jumnadass—Shamrao Pandoorung—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE GREEN)

SHORT CAUSES.

406-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hormusjee Nusserwanjee v Pestonjee Nusserwanjee—Fletcher and Smith—Part heard

485-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ballajee Juggonnath v Abdool Latiff Khan bin, &c.

12-75—Shapoorjee & Thacurdass—Ishwardass Ramdass and others v Culliandass Nurrotumdass—M M Munshi.

LONG CAUSE

546-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Fatima Sultan Begum widow v Beebee Begum Jan widow—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 2.

Simpson, Lieut, Bombay 21st Regt N I, from leave, from Poona

OCTOBER 6.

Holloway, Staff and Inspecting Vety Surg, Madras Vety Dept, to join, from England.

Gardiner, Capt and Adjt, Bengal R A, on duty, from England

Barker, Lieut and Adjt, Madras 16th Queen's Lancers, from leave, from England

Wilkinson, Lieut-Col, Madras 16th Queen's Lancers, from leave, from England

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 6.

Fenwick, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran

Worgan, Colonel, Bombay R A, on duty, to Poona

Martin, Lieut, Bengal 1st Batt, The Buffs, from leave, from Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 2.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Lt A C Talbot, Attaché, Foreign Dept, has been appointed to act as Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept during the absence, on furlough, of Capt H S Jarrett, or until further orders

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

With reference to Notification No 1557P, dated 28th May 1875 the recognition by the Govt of India Mr Francis Masotti, as Actg Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, has been confirmed by H M's Govt

With reference to Notification No 1556P, dated 28th May 1875, the recognition by the Govt of India of Mr Francis Masotti, as Actg Consul for Germany at Bombay, has been confirmed by H M's Govt

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

Mr J Westland made over charge to Babu Rajaninath Ray of the offices of Acct Genl. Central Provinces, and Depy Comr of P per Currency, Nagpore Circle, on the 19th Aug 1875, after noon, and resumed charge of those offices on the 9th Sept 1875, before noon

Leave and Allowances

The Govr Genl in Council directs that the following be substituted for the first sentence of rule 1 under section 22 of the Civil Leave Code :—

1 An officer applying for privilege leave must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking furlough, special leave, subsidiary leave on private affairs, or leave on medical certificate, for three months after his return to duty.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

The undermentioned Warrant Officer has reported his departure for Europe on the date specified :—

Conductor J Kelly, of the Ordnance Commissariat Dept, G G O No 936 of 1875, per Chyebassa, 6th Sept 1875, from Calcutta

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Henry Trotter, of the Rl Engr, Depy Supdt, 3rd grade, Offg 2nd grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) Claus John McLeod Farrington, of the B S C, Comr and Supdt, Rawul Pindi Division, Punjab, for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Capt Charles McDowal Skene, of the Genl List, Infantry, Adjt 43rd (Assam) Regt of N L I, for one year under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Lt Thomas Holbrow Goldney, of the B S C, Adjt, 38th (The Agra) Regt of N I, for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

The furlough to Europe on private affairs for one year under the Regulations of 1868, granted to Maj C P Hunter, of the B S C, in G G O No 701 of the 7th July 1874, has been extended by the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India for a second year on the same account

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England :—

Lt-Col (Bt Col) A R E Hutchinson, of the B S C, Resident, 2nd class, Political Agent, Gwalior, date of arrival at Bombay 14th Sept 1875

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval :—

Infantry—Maj Ellis Burroughes Ward, to be Lt-Col, from 17th Sept 1875, vice Lt-Col (Bt-Col) J W L Bird retired

Cadre of the late 48th N I—Capt (Maj in S C) C A de Kantzow, Maj from 17th Sept 1875, vice Maj Ellis Burroughes Ward, promoted

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the 12th June 1875, in room of Lt-Genl J S Paton, C B, B S C who has succeeded to the Col's allowances :—

Col William Arden Crommelin, C B, Royal (late Bl) Engrs—2nd Lt 10th Dec 1841, 1st Lt 18th Oct 1846, Capt 15th April 1856, Maj (Brevet) 24th March 1858, Lt-Col 18th March 1867, Col (Brevet) 18th March 1867, and Col 1st Jan 1870. Served with the army of the Sutlej in 1846 (medal) ; Panjab campaign of 1848 49 including the action of Ramnuggur and the battles of Sadoolapore and Goojerat (medal with two clasps and twice mentioned in Genl Orders) ; served in the campaigns of 1857 58 ; present at the actions of Bithoor, Oonao, Bussurut Gunge, Boo beak Chowkee and first relief of Lucknow (slightly wounded), and subsequent defence of the Lucknow Residency (medal clasp, Brevet of Maj. and C B ; Insp-Genl of Military Works, and Depy Secy to the Govt of India, P W Dept, since Aug, 865

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Ordnance Commissariat Dept—Lt H P Willoughby, R A. to officiate as 3rd class Comsy of Ordnance, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt J A S Colquhoun, or until further orders

The services of Lt M Martin, of the Rl Engrs (Imperial Establishment), are placed at the disposal of the P W Dep

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B S C with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India :—

Lt Robert Francis Trotter, of the 4th Hussars, Offg 1st Sqdn Subn, 13th Bengal Lancers,—21st July 1874

With reference to G G O No 464 of 1875, the appointment of Lieutenant (now Local Captain) F Cambier as Commandant of No 3 Horse Light Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, is antedated to the 21st [illegible] 1875 the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel H Bi[illegible] retired from the service

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe :—

Captain George MacCall, of the General List Infantry,—for two years five months and five days on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868

The transfer of Mr J R K Williams, Asst Engr, 2nd grade (Local Establishment), from Bl to Assam, in P W Dept Notification No 591 of 31st October 1874, is cancelled

Private J Barber, Overseer, 1st grade, of the establishment under the Director of State Railways, is remanded to military duty

The appointment of Mr W Anigie as an Engr Apprentice (P W Dept Notification No 331 of 27th July 1875) has effect from 19th April 1875

Mr A Becher, Depy Controller of P W Accounts Punjab, is transferred to Bombay, vice Baboo Nobin Chunder Roy

Mr G W V Yule, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Punjab Provincial Establishment, is permitted at his own request to resign his appointment in the P W Dept

The services of Mr W Smith, Suptdg Engr, 1st grade, Bengal Provincial Establishment, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from 7th Sept 1875

Mr H O'Connor is re-appointed to the P W Dept as an Acct, 4th grade, and is posted to Rajpootana

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Accounts Branch of the P W Dept with effect from the 10th Aug 1875 :—

To Controller, 2nd class, 1st grade—Major D H Trail, R E
To Controller, 2nd class, 2nd grade—Mr R H Trotter
To Controller, 3rd class, 2nd grade—Capt F G Oldham, R E

The following changes in the Control Establishment of the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department are sanctioned :—

Mr T Moss, Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, to be Controller of P W Accounts, Central Provinces

Mr D C Gordon, Controller of P W Accounts, Central Provinces, to be Controller of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway

WILL BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN
NOVEMBER.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

SEDGWICK—ACWORTH—September 9th, at the Parish Church, Swanage, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle (the grandfather of the bride), assisted by the Rev. Duncan Travers, the rector of the Parish, Roger B. Sedgwick, Esq., of Bombay, to Anna Diana, eldest daughter of N. B. Acworth Esq., of The Hook, Herts.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ETESON—September 27th at Roorkee, N W P, the wife of Surgeon Major A Eteson, Bengal Sappers and Miners, of a daughter

ORTON—At Dinapore, on St Michael's Day, the wife of Rev F Orton, Chaplain, of a son

SHAGEEWOOL MOOLK BAHADOOR ROOSTHAMOOD DOWLA SHAIR AFGAN KHAN JAN BANZ JUNG—October 2nd, at St. Thome, Madras, the wife of Shageewool Moolk Bahadoor Roosthamood Dowla Shair Afgan Khan Jan Banz Jung, of a son

MARRIAGE.

IGGINS—BROPHY—October 2nd at Allahabad, by the Right Rev Dr Tosi, Bishop of Patna, assisted by the Very Rev Fathers Lewis and Francis, Fred L Wiggins, of Agra, to Miss Bella M Brophy, youngest daughter of the late J Brophy, Esq., Planter in Bengal

DEATHS

MIDDLETON—September 29th at Serampore, Osmund Hippoly's Tracey Middleton, youngest son of the late John Forbes Middleton, Captain, H M Indian Army—aged 27 years

STEWART—September 29th, at Hampton Wick, near London in her seventh year, Lucretia Mary, eldest child of Robert Stewart, Esq, of Calcutta.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1875.

THOSE who have resided many years in the Mofussil will probably retain pleasant recollections of the mess and band of a native regiment as promoters of sociability in a station. The tittle-tattle and garbled repetitions of half considered remarks which saturate conversation at many places of public resort are deprived of evil results when the majority of the residents in an up-country station meet day after day at some common rendezvous for recreation, active or passive. Where such constant intercourse exists, secret malice finds no congenial soil, and the germs of discord cannot well be nourished. The recollection of the contribution to the enjoyments of the community at large which good music affords has, we doubt not, some influence in making the officers welcome guests at many houses where a sense of obligation has been induced. On the other hand, the individual members of the floating population of bachelors gladly exchange a "taciturn munch" in half-furnished bungalows for the mess dinner with its accessories of comfort and decency if not luxury. The mess, perhaps, gains something in return, as where there are many married officers it must be expensive to keep a good table without the help of the honorary members whose co-operation introduces some of the advantages of a club, and a more liberal public opinion, whilst the necessities of a regimental institution reserve to the officers their exclusive privileges. One of the most cherished of these privileges is, we learn, that only the officers themselves may invite guests on guest nights—a generous rule where the number of potential guests is small—as it is not fair that the givers of the feast should be forestalled in the exercise of hospitable rites. With very little trouble and tact, established privileges become soon generally known, and this is sufficient to make them free from question. We have, indeed, heard of a commanding officer of a regiment finding it necessary to assert his right to sit in the middle seat at his mess table, but, if the privilege was ever seriously questioned, it must have been through a ludicrous blunder of griffinship.

As a school of etiquette, the mess performs useful functions, and, as it is here that any want of tact or courtesy becomes most apparent, the exercise of such functions profits both the teachers and the taught. Outraged authority, or offended dignity, has usually the sympathy and support of senior outsiders who are not averse from seeing the rising generation shown its proper place, and such support may, therefore, as a rule, be reckoned upon. Rumours once reached us of a case in which a large number of the residents in a station were said to have evinced a decided disposition to resent the treatment of one of their number by a gallant officer who, in a good-natured effort to enforce a lesson of mess etiquette, appeared to have been carried away by feelings analogous to those described in our issue of last Monday, but we have no reason to think that such instances are common. One of the most fruitful causes of misunderstanding is the dispensing with evening dress amongst honorary members. When once the black dress-suit is discarded, the opportunities for selection are so numerous, and it is so difficult to define what a gentleman may, and what he may not, wear, that a careless or negligent diner has many ways of vexing the soul of some indignant commanding officer. The colour of a tie, the texture of a shirt, the style of a shoe, the pattern of a waistcoat, are by turns food for thought. Truly it is hard that the flavour of a pâté should be wasted by brooding indignation or premature contemplation of fitting terms for an admonishing letter to the unconscious misdemeanant who is partaking unconcernedly of delicacies for which the appetite of his neighbour has been spoilt.

There is again an adjunct to the mess which requires in its management great tact and delicacy, we mean the billiard table. It is not to be expected that a number of young gentlemen should indulge in the expensive luxury of billiards at the expense of the mess. They cannot expect to have the table lit up and a marker in attendance night after night at other persons' expense. It is, we understand, usual to charge members for the expenses actually incurred in lighting, &c., and no reasonable person would object to such an arrangement any more than he would object to be charged for a dinner he had ordered. The plan has been tried, we believe, of notifying to honorary members that they only play as friends, and that if they play they are expected to subscribe a fixed sum a month to a billiard fund. This plan is palpably open to the objection that it is not easy to take subscriptions to a common fund without inducing a belief on the part of the subscribers that they are to some extent entitled to a share of the benefits in proportion to their subscriptions. It is, we believe, a well established rule that, when money is collected for a common object, subscribers should have an opportunity of seeing an account and ascertaining that the subscriptions are all spent on the common object, or what balance is retained and by whom. This is only reasonable. We may revert to the subject again, but have for the present sufficiently indicated some of the leading features in one of the most popular of up-country institutions.

HER MAJESTY the Queen will find a new cause to regret the accident in the Solent, by which the yacht Mistletoe was run down, in the fact that a coroner's jury which sat upon the body of one of the crew of the Mistletoe has recorded a verdict to a great extent reflecting upon the management of the Royal yacht. The jury expressed their opinion "that there was an error in judgment on the part of the navigating officer of the Alberta, and that a lower rate of speed, especially during the summer months, would be more conducive to the public safety, and there should be a more efficient look-out." The British public, which is often ruled by strong prejudices, seems to have got hold of the notion that the collision was not accidental, or that at all events the commander of the Alberta showed criminal negligence in running down the Mistletoe ; and that portion of the public which was in court when the jury gave their decision received the verdict with hisses, while Prince Leiningen (the paid commander), and Captain Welch (the working navigator), were hissed by a mob after they left the court. Without at all approving of the conduct of the mob, we think that the Alberta must have been managed with a good deal of carelessness. At the time the accident happened, the steam yacht was going at the rate of seventeen miles an hour, while the Mistletoe was being blown along by a light wind at about four miles an hour. It seems to us that, considering how much easier it is to handle a steam yacht than a sailing vessel, it was the duty of the officers of the Royal yacht to endeavour to keep clear of the Mistletoe instead of trying to pass her. Captain Welch acknowledged that if the Royal yacht had succeeded in passing the Mistletoe, it must have been "a close shave." Now "close shaves" in the water look very brilliant at times, but they are always dangerous even though performed by the captain of a Royal yacht. It has been said that the accident was partly attributable to the occupants of the Mistletoe coming too close to the Royal yacht in order to catch a glimpse of Her Majesty. It has occurred to us as quite as probable that Captain Welch was filled with a sense of the importance of his position and was determined to move the Royal yacht as little to the right or the left as possible, and to make people clear out of the way, so that they might exclaim with bated breath, "There goes the Royal yacht !" At all events, it seems to us exceedingly undesirable that in a narrow strip of water like the Solent where sailing yachts are at the mercy of sluggish winds, or no winds at all, steamers should run at a rate of speed more than a third greater than the majority of the P. and O. steamers attain on the high seas ; and the coroner's jury did quite right in giving the navigators of the Royal yacht a hint to be more cautious in future As if to justify the suspicion that the ill-fated passengers in the Mistletoe were indiscreet, the following telegram has been sent to the English papers :—"The Queen, through General Ponsonby, has sent a special communication to the yatcusmen of the Isle of Wight and South Coast, requesting the discontinuance of the practice of private yachts in the Solent approaching too near the Royal yatch when her Majesty is on board ; it being evident, the Royal letter adds, that such a proceeding must at all times be attended with considerable risk ; and in summer, when the Solent is crowded with vessels, such manœuvres are extremely dangerous."

OUR military readers will be delighted to hear something about the latest Woolwich Infant which has been launched upon existence. It was thought (and no doubt it was) something marvellous when a short time ago two thirty-two ton guns were manufactured in Woolwich Arsenal ; and when one of the Infants dropped to the bottom of the river, not a few people contended that accidents would be always happening to such monsters. But the marvel is now doubled, for Woolwich, the mother of many an iron monster, has produced an 81-ton gun. Of course the movement from place to place of this gigantic Infant is a matter of the most serious importance, as may be judged from the result of some operations which took place at Woolwich on the 15th ult. The *Daily Telegraph* thus describes them :—"First the gun had to be lifted into its carriage as other guns are, by rope slings passed under its arms, or trunnions ; and so well had their proper position been calculated that the monster hung in an exact horizontal line, evenly balanced. The work of transferring it to its place in the carriage occupied only a few minutes, and it fitted, as anticipated, with perfect accuracy everywhere. Then came the more serious task of removing it down to or towards the butts, and for this the locomotive which waits on the Royal Gun Factories, and is called the "Gunner," was brought into requisition. This locomotive, though much more powerful than the little engines which run about the Royal Arsenal on the narrow gauge, is not half the size of the ordinary railway locomotives, and doubts had been freely expressed as to its being equal to the duty required of it. Indeed, when it was first set to pull the great Juggernaut-like car along the railroad, it was utterly unable to move it. Again and again the engine made the attempt, occasionally stirring the wheels an inch or two, but more frequently pulling up dead, or snapping in twain the great hawsers by which it was attached. The character of the railway line had much to do with this failure. It was laid down a good many years ago for very different work ; it is rough and irregular, and, moreover, it rises at first on a slight incline. By the help of lifting jacks, handspikes, and a rope attached to a stationary engine in one of the workshops, the carriage was coaxed on for about 100 yards, but the 120 tons of dead weight resting upon its twelve wheels, all packed close together, were slow to move, and it was feared that the attempt must be given up for the day. It occurred, however, to some one to harness on a couple of the small locomotives in front of their larger fellow, as the narrow and broad gauge lines run together ; and this proved the solution of the difficulty, for the three engines walked away with the burden quite easily, to the surprise of almost everybody, the additional power lent by the little engines being to all appearance ridiculously small. A stoppage, however, took place shortly before reaching the canal which separates the practice-ground from the rest of the Arsenal, and it was decided to defer crossing the bridge until the next day. Beyond the canal is the worst part of the line as it runs along an embankment down a somewhat steep incline, which has on one occasion given way ; but no fears are entertained that the gun will be safely in its place before the butt by the time fixed for its proof trial on Friday." The 81 ton gun was tried on the morning of the 17th Sept. for the first time at the proof butts, Woolwich Arsenal, in the presence of Colonel Younghusband, Director of the Gun Factory, Majors Maitland and Noble, and other officers. The gun is 27 ft long, 6 ft thick at the breech, 14½ inches at the bore, and with a charge of 170 pounds of powder fired a shot of 1,250 pounds. The gun was fired on rails, and to prevent recoil a raised platform of one in forty to a length of 110 feet was erected. The gun has taken fifteen months in construction, and, with the carriage, weighs 120 tons. It is proposed to increase the bore to sixteen inches, and the charge to 250 pounds. The experiment was a great success.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

LONDON, 17TH SEPT.

THE Indian Tariff Act has aroused more criticism than Lord Northbrook or his advisers could have expected. This is partly owing to the circumstance that the news of its details comes to us at a dull time of the year, and partly because it is so utterly contrary to the hopes that had been held out by Lord Salisbury to the Manchester merchants. The imposition of the 5 per cent. duty on American and Egyptian cotton, though doubtless intended to satisfy the men of Lancashire, is, with them, the chief grievance of the new arrangement. The best of the many letters that have been written on this subject in the *Times* is from the pen of Mr. Raynsford Jackson, a well-known spinner, who shows very plainly that this duty is no benefit to Lancashire, while it is an injustice to the native manufacturer. It is not surprising that the London Press should decline to endorse the views of the cotton trade, but even they have little to say of commendation, and in fact the criticism of the tariff generally is that it has been revised on a basis of class legislation at the expense of Europeans. This remark applies quite as truly to the proposals in regard to wines and spirits as to cotton. The *Times* speaks out strongly on the reduction of the *ad valorem* duties, all round, from 7½ to 5 per cent. It suggests—and it is not singular in this view—that it would have been better to have removed a certain number of the commodities from the tariff altogether—adopting, I suppose, the same principle which is common among Chancellors of the Exchequer at home, to strike off every duty which leaves but little margin above the cost of collection. There are some people, however, who would regard that as being doubtful policy where, as in India, there is little elasticity in the sources of revenue, and where it is frequently necessary for the Treasury to avail itself of the smallest resources. But while the *Times* has failed to reflect the views of Lancashire upon the subject of cotton, it has aroused Lancashire sympathies in its criticisms upon the haste with which the Tariff Act was passed, the absence of any mercantile member in the Council, and the failure to give the mercantile classes an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the proposed changes. It certainly does seem difficult to discover what defence there can be to such a proceeding—a proceeding which aggravates the general dissatisfaction with the tariff alterations. I happen to know what I believe to be the opinions of the officials of the India Office on this subject. They very largely comprise the views of the outside public, and, had Lord Northbrook reflected them, his policy would have been even yet further in advance of the recommendations of the Tariff Committee than it was. Lord Salisbury is said to have privately expressed considerable disappointment with the revision ; but in revenue matters, especially, the Home Government prefer to interfere as little as possible with the action of the Viceroy and his advisers, and it is understood here in well-informed quarters that the Indian Government have in this matter acted entirely on their own responsibility, and without any influence from the officials at home.

I have nothing new to report of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. All the arrangements are in a forward state of preparation. The map shop windows are crowded with maps of India, and the picture shops with photographs of the Serapis and the principal places of interest which the Prince will visit. Some of the tradesmen who have supplied presents, or furniture for His Royal Highness's use, exhibit those articles in their windows, so that we have signs on every hand of the Prince's departure. The *Graphic* advertises a special Indian number, to be published in a week or two, and to contain a sort of pictorial itinerary of the Royal tour.

A story has been current in Indian circles here that the Duke of Buckingham has only been temporarily appointed Governor of Madras, that Lord Northbrook is to resign the Viceroyalty shortly after the Prince of Wales's visit, that Sir Bartle Frere has declined the post of Governor-General from reasons of health, and that the Duke of Buckingham is to take Lord Northbrook's place. It is not at all improbable that this story may reach India, if, in fact, one of your energetic contemporaries has not already published it. I can only say in regard to it that it is not based even upon a shadow of truth. So far as is known here in official quarters Lord Northbrook does not intend to come home as stated, and Sir Bartle Frere is in such excellent health that that at any rate would form no objection to his acceptance of the Viceroyalty,—a post which, by the way, it is not at all unlikely may be offered to him if the Government desires to reflect outside opinion. It is, however, far more likely, so far as concerns the immediate future, that Sir Bartle's first honour will be a Peerage, to be conferred upon him when he returns from India with the Prince of Wales. It is expected here that Sir Lewis Pelly will be next Minister at Teheran.

Further confirmation has reached us of the concessions which have been offered to our demands by the Chinese, but anxiety is now provoked as to whether the Chinese proposals may not be a blind for further opposition. Upon this subject the *Times* assumes its usual superior wisdom, but for once it has taken the prevailing view upon the necessity of maintaining our prestige. It always strikes me,—as it must have struck many Anglo-Indians,—as being very peculiar that the one journal which possesses influence with diplomatists at home and abroad upon foreign topics should hold the exceptional opinions which it invariably does upon all subjects relating to Asia. Your readers know, as well as I do, how wide of the mark it frequently strays upon Indian topics ; upon the Russian advance in Central Asia one might almost regard it as the organ of Russian official opinion ; so that now when we find it dropping into the right groove upon the Burman-Chinese affair, we have a special cause for satisfaction. The unfortunate drawback is that the *Times* may most likely change its views before many weeks are over, for "it can turn, and turn again, and yet go on."

The insurrection in Turkey is being gradually repressed. The action and disputes of Mr. Farley, Lady Strangford, and Lord Russell have caused as much amusement here as the energy of the Turk has given rise to surprise. Even though the Porte is carrying all before it in Herzegovina, the affair looks like ending as I indicated in my recent correspondence. Russia will endeavour to arrange a conference of the signatories of the Treaty of 1856, and I may add in passing that here, again, the *Times* supports the Russian view. It would no doubt be very desirable that the promises of reform which have been and which will be made by Server Pasha should be better carried out than were the promises of Omar Pasha in the last insurrection, but it is a grave question as to how far the foreign powers should interfere in the internal concerns of the empire. Russia professes to be acting in the interest of the Porte in proposing this conference, but as Russian hopes and Russian intentions in regard to Turkey are too well known, there is a degree of shyness among some of the powers in regard to this conference which is not at all surprising. There is a prevalent notion that Russia desires by diplomatic action to bring disaster to the Ottoman Empire, and hence the rumour that prevails in some of the public offices here that the English Government intends—as in the case of the Brussels Conference—to have the object and limits of the conference pretty clearly defined before entering upon it. Italy is said to hold the same view, and France also, but in a less degree, for France has the desire to be as much at one with Russia as is possible in the hope of becoming her ally in the field. There is a sharp diplomatic campaign going on in regard to this Eastern Question, and some weeks may elapse before we can know how it will end.

Home politics are as dull as the season. Mr. Gladstone has given us a few common-place remarks about mental culture, but they are of the goody-goody class which everybody already believes, but coming in the midst of a dearth of news they are very acceptable. Artillerists are reckoning the value of the recent experiments at Okehampton, which have been attended with very excellent results. It was stated yesterday, and is reiterated to-day, in a manner which seems to imply official confirmation, that the Admiralty will be compelled to abandon the idea of recovering the hull of the Vanguard, and that the Admiral who was sent to investigate and report upon the subject advises that the wreck shall be blown to pieces where she lies. The divers have made slow progress, and the sand is silting over her in great quantities ; and the near approach of the season of equinoctial gales render, the prospect gloomy for all who hoped to recover the ship. The court martial is still pursuing its inquiry into the circumstances of her loss. Our greatest sensation has been the horrible discovery of a corpse in a London cab. The details remind one of the London Bridge mystery, or the Greenacre murder. I have nothing to add to what has been already published in the newspapers. The police theory is that the body was that of a Mrs. King, the paramour of the prisoner Wainwright ; that she was murdered just twelve months ago, hastily buried in chloride of lime, and that, discovering the remains were not sufficiently decomposed, the prisoner did not desire to leave them interred under the floor of his now deserted warehouse, and endeavoured to remove them to another place of hiding. The chloride of lime was no doubt used to prevent any one in the warehouse detecting by its bad odour the decomposition of the body, but its chemical action upon the corpse was to preserve it. It was this ignorance of the use of lime which has led to the discovery of the murdered person's identity. The woman who was arrested with Wainwright is believed to be innocent.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S BUDGET.

A MEETING of the Town Council was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the estimates presented to them by the Municipal Commissioner, for the Budget for 1876. Capt. G. F. Henry, presiding. The Budget having been read by the Secretary, it was proposed to begin with the expenditure as was done the previous year, and the consideration of those items was proceeded with. There was little or no discussion at the meeting. The following estimates were passed :—General Superintendence, (which included the Town Council and Corporation Establishment, the Municipal Commissioner's Establishment, and the Audit Account and Store Department) Rs. 1,16,180, as against Rs. 1,21,959 for 1875 ; Assessment Department (including Assessor's Establishment and Liquor Licenses). Rs. 49,692, as against Rs. 49,357 for 1875 ; Collection Department (including the Collector's Establishment, Port Trust and Railways, and Customs Deparment), Rs. 89 974 as against Rs. 90,339 for 1875 ; Markets and Slaughter Houses, Rs. 78,224, as against Rs. 89,139 for 1875. The only changes made by the Town Council in the estimates, as submitted, were in the salaries of the Secretary and the head clerk, which were increased, the former by Rs. 50, the latter by Rs. 10, and the item of "Fees to Councillors," which was reduced to Rs. 18,000 from Rs. 18,720 yearly. The further consideration of the proposed Budget was postponed until 3 p. m. to-morrow.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the members of the Executive Committee appointed for the Reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was held yesterday at the Municipal Offices, Colonel Hancock, Vice-Chairman, in the chair. There were present—The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Captain Henry, Captain Robinson, Captain Searle, Major Prendergast Walsh, F. F. Arbuthnot, G. A. Barnett, T. Blaney, Curreem Mahomed Sulliman Hajee, E M. Fogo, F. H. Souter, H. E Jacomb, H. Maxwell, Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, J. M. Sleater. H. W. Barrow, Assistant Honorary Secretary, J. M. Maclean, F. Mathew, Morarjee Gooculdas, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Varjeewundas Madhowdas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luximonjee, Esquires.

The Vice-Chairman proposed that the proceedings of the last meeting be taken as read and confirmed. No member of the General Committee had expressed any dissatisfaction at the Committee not being invited to meet.

The Assistant Secretary read the following letter from Mr. E James :—

General Dept., Bombay Castle, 2nd Oct, 1875.

To Colonel Hancock R. E., Vice-Chairman, Executive Committee for the Reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Bombay.

SIR —In continuation of my letter of August 16th, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency has received by telegraph from England, an intimation of the wish of His Royal Highness to visit Elephanta on Friday, November 12th, to proceed to Poona on Saturday, November 13th, to return to Bombay on Tuesday, November 16th, and to embark from Bombay for Beypore on Wednesday, November 17th. His Excellency expects to receive by post a further expression of the pleasure of His Royal Highness with respect to details of his proceedings in this Presidency, and pending the receipt of the letters expected, a complete programme cannot be issued ; but His Excellency hopes that information respecting the days which the Prince now proposes to spend in Bombay will be of use to the Committee.

His Royal Highness will be in Bombay from the time of his arrival on Monday, November 8th, till Saturday, November 13th, when he will go to Poona, and again from the time of his return from Poona on Tuesday, November 16th, till the hour of his embarkation on Wednesday, November 17th. You will perceive with reference to the last para. of my letter of 16th August, that you must no longer count on Tuesday, the 16th November, being available as an open day.—I have, &c.

E. JAMES,
For Acting Secretary to Government.

The Vice-Chairman said that, on receipt of the above letter, he wrote to Mr. Pedder to enquire if he thought Wednesday and Thursday would be open ; and the reply was to the effect that Mr. Pedder seemed to think that Tuesday, the 16th, would be open. It would be necessary to give notice to the contractor for the children's *fete* that, if thought necessary, the day for the *fete* would be altered.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali said an objection existed to the children's *fete* being held in the same tents as the seamen's *fete*.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote remarked that, as far as Hindoo children were concerned, the objection really did exist, and it would extend not only to the tents, but to the chairs, tables, and everything else in the tents.

The Assistant Secretary read the following letter addressed to Major Walsh :—

Gunesh Khind, October 4th 1875.

Major T. B. Prendergast Walsh,

MY DEAR SIR,—I have received and laid before the Governor your letter of the 2nd instant, acquainting me that it had been arranged by the "Seamen's Entertainment Committee" that the proposed dinner to the Fleet should take place on Thursday, the 11th of November, and enquiring whether the arrangement met with the approval of His Excellency. The Governor directs me to inform you in reply that so far as he is at present acquainted with the intentions of the Prince of Wales, there would not appear to be objection to the proposal that the dinner to the Fleet should take place on Thursday, the 11th proximo. But to avert the disappointment of expectations which may, perhaps, be now entertained by the "Seamen's Entertainment Committee," I am to add that, looking to the full occupation by other proceedings of the time which the Prince of Wales will spend in Bombay, His Excellency does not anticipate that it would be possible for His Royal Highness to attend or take part in the dinner to the Fleet—I remain, &c.

EDMOND R WODEHOUSE,
Private Secretary.

Major Walsh brought forward certain estimates of details, and said the objection raised would involve additional expense for chairs and tables.

The Chairman thought they might have a separate *mandav* for the children. He would, however, try and see if they could not fix the children's *fête* before the seamen's dinner.

Mr Cummoo Sulliman—Yes, that's the best way to do it. Have the *fete* for the children before the seamen's dinner ; and there would be no objection of any kind.

It was then proposed by Mr Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, seconded by Mr Raghunath Narayen Khote, and carried, That the Vice-Chairman be requested to settle the day for the children's *fête* after again communicating with Government on the subject ; and that as early an intimation as possible of the result be made. Mr Raghunath said the Sub Committee at first counted that there would be 1,000 Hindoo boys at the *fete*, but, now found that the number would be 3,000, and they would therefore ask for an additional grant of Rs. 2,000—that is to say, to raise the grant from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 14,000. He then proposed that the grant for the school children's *fête* be increased from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 14,000. Mr. Hamilton Maxwell seconded the proposition, which was, however, subsequently withdrawn.

The Chairman said they had in all Rs. 96,000 for the Prince's reception, of which they had paid away that day Rs. 31,500 ; and this, with other disbursements, would leave Rs. 5,500, the amount of cash in hand.

It was proposed by Mr. Barnett, and seconded by Captain Henry, that all applications for increases to the grants already made be referred to the Finance Committee for their immediate report. (This proposition was, however, subsequently withdrawn.)

Some discussion ensued as to the mode of disposing of the surplus which was expected, after which it was

Proposed by Mr. Arbuthnot, seconded by Captain Henry, and carried, That the various Sub-Committees submit their estimates of increased expenditure to the Finance Committee, who are hereby authorised to arrange for an expenditure up to Rs. 90,000, and submit the estimates for final sanction.

Mr. Maclean said he did not known if the Fireworks Committee wanted any additional grant. He thought the amount sanctioned would not be sufficient, and it was not precisely stated what the Sub-Committee were going to do. He thought this part of the programme had been slurred over and made light of.

The Municipal Commissioner said the Prince would see fireworks in other places, and would not care to see them in Bombay.

Mr. Maclean said they were not intended for the Prince, but for the satisfaction of the multitude.

Proposed by Mr. Barnett, seconded by the Vice-Chairman, and carried unanimously, That the Sub Committees be requested to submit their supplementary estimates to the Finance Committee before 5 P.M. on Thursday, the 7th instant, and that these, with the report of the Finance Committee, be considered at an adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee to be held on Wednesday, the 13th inst, at 3 P.M.

Proposed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, seconded by Mr. F. H. Souter, and carried unanimously, That it is desirable to increase the grant for fireworks, and that the Finance Committee be requested to report how much money can be spared for this purpose.

The Chairman said certain expenses had been incurred by the Secretaries, which amounted to Rs. 1,000, and they would hereafter amount to Rs. 2,000. There was also a silver case, of the value of Rs 3,000, which the Town Council, at the meeting on Tuesday, voted for the Prince. This amount would come out of the Rs. 50,000 voted by the Corporation.

Mr. Justice Bayley suggested the insertion of notices in the newspapers, requesting subscribers to pay up.

The Commissioner—They are paying, up ; and if necessary, I'll put on the screw.

This terminated the business before the meeting.

JUST TO HAND, a fresh Consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, in all the new tints, as also Black and White. WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

ALLAHABAD, 6TH OCT.

Mr. Thornton, Secretary to the Punjab Government, officiates for Mr. Aitchison while on furlough.

Major Fitzroy Stephen acts as Military Secretary to Sir Henry Norman, whilst the latter officiates as President in Council.

A NATIONAL GALLERY FOR CALCUTTA.

A National Gallery is almost immediately to be established in Calcutta. The Prince of Wales will be asked to preside at the opening ceremony.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

LONDON, 6TH OCT.

It is officially announced that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will leave London on Monday next, via Dover and Calais for Paris, where he will remain till Wednesday evening, reaching Turin on Thursday. He will embark at Brindisi on the 16th instant, arrive at Athens on the 18th, and start thence for Egypt on the 20th instant.

The projected visit of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany to Italy has been postponed to the 16th instant.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 5TH OCT., AFT.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 3rd ultimo arrived at Southampton on the 3rd instant.

LONDON, 5TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quite.

Fair Dhollers	4 11/16d.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6s. 7½d.
8½ lbs. do.	7s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist	0s. 11¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104½

The sum of £129,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Chartered Mercantile Bank has declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

Arrivals—Cathay and Majestic.

WEATHER REPORT.

CANNANORE, 6th October, 4-45 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind N. E. Ther. 83.

CARWAR, 6th October, 5 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind W. Ther. 79. Bar. 30.

MANGALORE, 6th October, 5-10 P.M.—Weather fine. Wind W. Ther. max. 81, min. 75. W. B. 78. Bar. 29·81.

TUTICORIN, 6th October, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy Wind S. E. Ther. 85. Bar. 29·84.

VINGORLA, 6th October, 5-6 P.M.—Weather clear. Wind W. strong. Ther. 90.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

ALTAMONT, Mr. Justice Pinhey's residence on Cumballa Hill, has been taken for the use of the young Maharaja of Mysore, who is coming to Bombay to meet the Prince of Wales. The Maharaja will be accompanied by Colonel Malleson, his tutor, and by Mr. Dalyell, who is acting for Sir Richard Meade as Political Resident at Bangalore.

WE have a great complaint to make against the Post Office. When our mail-bag by the Overland steamer a week ago was brought to our office, we found that a packet containing the papers of the latest dates had not been put into the bag, but fortunately it turned up in the course of the day, having been delivered at the Byculla Club. Yesterday the same mistake was made, but with this difference, that the missing packet has not yet turned up. There is no excuse for these mistakes, for the words *Bombay Gazette* are printed on the packet in letters an inch long. We hear that a local contemporary yesterday received his mail-bag *empty*. Surely something can be done to make the "sea sorters" a little more careful. The mistake is serious enough once in a way, but a constant repetition of stupid blunders is unpardonable.

THE Directors of the New Bank of Bombay, on Tuesday, reduced the Bank's rates of interest and discount one per cent.

IT is stated that cholera of a fatal type has appeared at Puttialla, and that there is considerable mortality in consequence.

MISS CARPENTER, whose arrival in India is anxiously expected by several philanthropists, will be here by next mail.

THE Palunpore Fair will take place next month. Government prizes for cattle, sheep, and mules have been offered as usual.

DURING the first five months of the current financial year, the gross sea Customs revenue of India, including salt duty, amounted to Rs. 1,03,90,958, as compared with Rs. 92,22,565 during the corresponding period of last year.

WE read in the *Times* that the Prince of Wales will take to India, for his special use, four selected saddle horses from his hunting stud, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park. The Prince's stud groom, with two other servants, will take charge of them during the voyage.

THE tea crop in the Kangra Valley is reported by the *Pioneer* to be very good this season. Most of the gardens have already yielded supplies up to the estimate for the whole year; some much more to date than during the whole of 1874. One company, which made 82,000lbs. last year, have already made a lakh this season.

AT the Nynee Tal meeting about the ball to the Prince at Agra, it was resolved, we are told, that the ball should be given at that place; also that H. R. H should be asked by telegraph whether he will accept the entertainment; that the subscriptions shall be limited to two gold mohurs, and that a guarantee fund to be formed by the seniors shall make good any deficiencies.

THE *Englishman* reports that Mr. Edgar, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, and Mr. C.E. Buckland, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, were to have left Darjeeling on the 30th ultimo, as avant couriers of His Honour, to make arrangements for the meeting with the Raja of Sikkim. Sir Richard and Dr. Staples were to have left Darjeeling on Sunday last.

WE learn from the *Calicut Observer* that imitating the useful example set by the Basel Mission, Rev. Father Alphonsus has started business in the weaving line. The profits arising from the business are to go solely for the benefit of the Catholic Schools and Orphanage. There are already four looms at work, and there is plenty of room in every way for extending the business

THE *Englishman* learns from Simla that the Commander-in-Chief will probably be at Allahabad on the 27th of October. He will then proceed *via* Jubbulpore to Saugor, as, since the failure of the Saugor barracks, they have never been seen by His Excellency, and this occurred years ago. The barracks, it is said, although condemned, are still standing, and are likely to do so for the next twenty years.

NINE carriages from England for the use of the Prince of Wales have already been landed in Bombay. There are four landaus, two *chars-à-banc*, an omnibus, and two luggage waggons. The carriages are of a lake colour picked out with vermilion, and are decorated with the Prince's plume and coat of arms. The Prince will not, it is believed, bring out any carriage horses with him; and some artillery horses will be placed at his disposal during his stay in Bombay.

THE steamer James C. Stevenson, from Bombay, arrived at Plymouth on the 14th September, reports having run down the Herzog Ernst, German barque, from Bahia and Falmouth for Bremen, cargo tobacco at 2·30 p.m. the day before, when about 30 miles south of the Start Point; all hands saved. The James C. Stevenson has a hole in her port bow and the fore compartment is full of water up to the lower decks. No damage expected to the cargo. This steamer is announced by telegram as having re-sailed on the 28th ult.

REFERRING to the telegram from London, announcing the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance between Burma and China, the *Englishman* regards it as a step only one degree short of an act of overt hostility against the British Government. England is the only Power against which there can be any motive for either country forming such an alliance. The prompt and permanent occupation of Burma would be the only possible response to such a challenge.

WE learn from Baroda that three subscription lists, towards the relief of the victims of the recent floods at Ahmedabad and the neighbouring villages, are being circulated there. One list from Captain Jackson is taking its rounds among the Christian community and is headed with a donation of Rs. 200 by Sir R. Meade, while other members according to their means, have contributed. Two other lists are being circulated by the Dewan—one among the Ameers and Sirdars, and the other among the mahajuns.

WE are sorry to hear that Mr. A. C. Oliphant, who has never recovered from the effects of his fall from horseback at Poona, has been ordered home, and leaves Bombay by next Monday's mail. Mr. Oliphant's name has become honourably known to the public through his zealous and most successful exertions in raising the European General Hospital Fund; and it is a matter for general regret that he should be obliged to go away before he has seen a decent Hospital built for the accommodation of sick Europeans in this city.

MOHAMED JAKUB, Envoy of Kashgar, has been received by his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and has had a long interview with the British *chargé d'affaires* at St. Petersburg. Besides urging the appointment of a Russian resident at Kashgar and the establishment of postal communications, the envoy has opened a personal matter and has prayed for its settlement by intervention. His neice, it appears is betrothed to one of his sons; but with the connivance of the Tashkend authorities, Seid Aziar, a prominent native, seeks to marry her by force.

CALCUTTA is to have special caterers during the present season. In addition to one or two *entr' actes* already devoted to theatrical and musical matters, a new paper is announced for the season, which is to deal with the drama and sporting. It is to be published thrice a week, and to make its appearance in a few days. We (*Indian Daily News*) have not heard who is to coach it, but it is to issue from that classic and enlightened region in which we and the British Indian Association and others are permitted to have our being and local habitation.

THE following notification is published in the *Gazette of India* for Saturday last:—"His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Simla on Friday, the 15th October 1875. His Excellency will visit Kumaon and will go to Bombay by the 2nd November, in order to be prepared to receive His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 8th November. After welcoming His Royal Highness to India, His Excellency will make a tour in Central India and Rajpootana, and will arrive at Calcutta about the 4th December 1875."

ON Sunday morning last one of the best known and most widely respected of the inhabitants of Calcutta passed away from our midst, says the *Statesman*. Baboo Peary Churn Sircar, Professor in the Presidency College, a graded officer in the Educational Department for the last eight years, was best known as the author of a large number of educational works in the English language, and as the life and soul for many years of the Bengal Temperance Society. He was largely interested in female education and social reform, but opposed to all radical and sudden changes in Hindoo society.

A *Times* telegram from Constantinople says that, on the 14th inst., Mehmet Ali Pasha, with eight battalions, attacked and destroyed the insurgent positions near Yeni-Varoush and drove more than a thousand insurgents across the Servian frontier. A Belgrade telegram states that an engagement was fought on the 15th inst. between the Turks and the insurgents, near Orachova, in North Bosnia, not far from the river Save. The account received of the affair at Belgrade says the insurgents took six Turks prisoners. According to the same intelligence the Christians in Orachova have been subjected to persecution by the Turks, and six of them are said to have been massacred.

CASH balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the 31st August 1875, compared with those on the same date in 1874 and 1873 :—

......	1873.	1874.	1875
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	3,37,67,919	3,81,12,872	3,45,23,509
Bengal	1,98,93,729	1,95,06,397	1,82,95,065
Assam		21,14,427	34,08,014
British Burmah	32,25,648	28,20,648	35,66,282
N. W. Provinces	2,60,49,908	1,78,75,918	2,23,12,615
Oudh	75,64,572	43,96,906	65,99,579
Punjab	1,29,30,795	1,37,04,734	1,27,53,687
Bombay	3,01,39,078	1,73,61,236	1,73,47,775
Central Provinces	83,38,322	44,88,092	46,74,522
Madras	3,26,29,476	1,97,66,962	2,53,92,874
Total	17,45,39,447	14,01,48,192	14,88,73,922

A JULLUNDUR correspondent sends the Lahore paper the following account of last week's rains:—"It commenced to rain here on Saturday at 6 A. M., and rained until 6 P. M. with a good steady downpour. Six inches were gauged in the twelve hours. At 6 P. M. it ceased, but a tremendous gale of wind got up and continued to blow all night. It is difficult to see a bungalow here that is not more or less damaged. The storm has caused great destruction. Large trees, some of the finest in the cantonments, and in fact in all the country round about, have been rooted up, and are lying across the roads in all directions. They have only to-day (28th ultimo) got the Mall road clear. The public gardens and also the private ones have fared no better. One of the R. A. horses had its back broken by the falling of one of the trees in the R. A. Lines in the course of Saturday night.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that great efforts are being made to revive the insurrectionary movement in the north of Bosnia. A *Daily News* telegram from Trieste says it is thought in Dalmatia that the insurrection in the Turkish provinces can still be kept up. Slavonian committees are active in the principal towns, and wealthy men give freely to aid the cause. The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that in consequence of the lies circulated respecting alleged victories by the Herzegovina insurgents, the warlike feeling in Servia is on the increase. In the Skuptschina a majority has, it is stated, been secured in favour of leaving the decision of the question of peace or war to the Government. The Government on its side is said to be most active in its efforts to maintain peace, and there is less immediate danger of hostilities occurring

A TELEGRAM from Berlin to the *Times*, dated September 12, supplies the following items of news from Central Asia :—

The absence of all news from the Russian Attreck Expedition is at last accounted for. The Expedition arrived at Mulla Kari on the 15th of July, where the troops encamped, the heat being too great to proceed. The march was to be resumed as soon as the summer heat was over. Meanwhile fresh camels and provisions were to come up from Krasnovodsk.

The detachment charged with investigating the ancient bed of the Amu successfully acquitted themselves of their task, inspecting the Usba line all the way from Krasnovosk to the Sari Kamish swamp on the Khiva frontier.

Khudoyar Khan, the dethroned Ruler of Khokand, has been sent to Orenburg.

The Russian Society for the Promotion of Commerce have petitioned for the establishment of a Mercantile Factory and Depot between Ushak Bendam, and Salaj Bendam on the West Khiva frontier.

The South Tekke Turcomans, when acknowledging the suzerainty of the Czar early this summer [illegible]mised to keep 5,000 horsemen ready [illegible] any orders given by the Russian [illegible].

[illegible]partment of Revenue, Agriculture, and [illegible] reports on the state of the season and [illegible] of the crops for the week ending the [illegible]ptember 1875, that fair rain has fallen in [illegible] except in Malabar; prospects are satis[illegible]. In Mysore prospects have been improv[illegible] a fall of 3½ inches. In Sind the river [illegible]es high and the crops are doing well. The rainfall in the Bombay Presidency has been generally slight: prospects are good, except where damage has been done by the floods of the Saburmuttee in Ahmedabad and Kaira. These floods are now seen to have been the result of the exceedingly heavy falls which occurred throughout Southern and Central Rajpootana, where damage has also been caused by the excessive rain. Throughout the Central Provinces and Berar there has been a break, with only light showers in places: prospects are good except in Hoshungabad, Nursingpore and Damoh, where the excessive rain has damaged the crops. In Central India the week's fall has been heavy, particularly in Malwa, where the excess of rain is also complained of. In Indore and Bagulkhand no rain has fallen. In Bengal, the rain has been general and moderate, except in Burdwan, Gya, parts of Chota Nagpore and Orissa, where it has been heavy; in the last province some floods have occurred. The prospects of the late rice crop are very favourable. In Upper Assam more rain is wanted. Moderate rain has fallen in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, where the crops generally promise well. In the Punjab abundant rain has fallen in Hissar, Umballa, Jullunder, Lahore and Rawul Pindee, moderate rain in Delhi, little in Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawur, and none in Mooltan: prospects are good except where floods have caused damage. Reports from Burma continue favourable.

THE Russian papers seem already to contemplate the annexation of Khokand by Russia. "Whatever may have been said," says the *St. Petersburg Gazette*, "in the English Parliament about Russian progress in Central Asia the resistless power of events forces upon us a new expedition similar to that against Khiva, which will naturally be terminated with equal success. The misfortune is that, with such neighbours as we have in Central Asia, it is positively impossible to decide where we are to stop, however willing we may be to do so. The frontiers are not clearly traced, foreign territories are knowingly ravaged by plunderers, commerce and manufactures are equally attacked, and treaties are not fulfilled. Then come acts of violence, political revolutions, religious and tribal fanaticism, so that one arrives unwillingly at the sad conclusion that there is only one way of making peace in Central Asia—by brute force. Terror and violence are the pillars of our rule in Central Asia; but they will open the way to European civilization. Such a policy will bring over to our side even those races which are now hostile to us. . . . The Russians have the faculty of attracting and absorbing foreign nationalities—those at least which stand on a lower degree of culture than themselves—for they love peace, and are free from proselytism and religious animosity." The *Golos* adds a hope that the aim of the Russian expedition to Khokand will not be merely punishment. "Experience teaches how little effect such punishments produce. The Khokanders have been punished more than once, but they have only become peaceful and orderly when some of their incessantly disturbed provinces were united with our territory, and peace was assured by a Russian administration—not by the good-will of a half-savage Khan. Both Tashkend and Khodjend, and other parts of the present Turkestan district, formerly belonged to Khokand, and gradually were brought by the force of events under our rule. Disorder is now only to be found in the professedly independent and comparatively small portions of the ancient Khanate."

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 17TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Delhi, Commander Geo. Lee, arrived in harbour at 8 o'clock yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 17th ult. on board. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr and Mrs Watson and infant	Mr & Mrs John
Mr Elliott	Mr John (Junior)
Mr Wilcocks	Lieut Baker
Mr Garnett	Mrs Nelson
Mr and Mrs Hathaway	Major Harris
Mr Fullerton	Mr Holmes
Mr Moss	

FROM MARSEILLES—Mr Hermon

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr White	Mr Holloway
Capt Gardiner	Mr Handford
Mr and Mrs Watt	Mr Griffiths
Mr Mathieson	Mr Boulton
Mr Wickstead	Mr Baker
Mr Renny	Colonel Wilkinson
Mr Hartwell	Mr Dashwood
Mr Southey	Mr Hodges
Mr Drysdale	Mr Sharpe
Mr Elcock	Surg and Mrs Buckanan and 6 children
Mr Clarke	

FROM ADEN.

Mr Heesey	5 natives

BOMBAY.

RAINFALL AT TOOLSEE.—The total rainfall at Toolsee up to the 2nd inst. was 96 inches and 51 cents. at the Hill, and 96 inches and 57 cents. in the Valley.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—A boy, named Wittoo Raghoo, was sent to the Sassoon Reformatory yesterday, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for having stolen a gold earring belonging to Francis M. DeAzevedo.

THE REGISTRAR OF THE APPELLATE COURT.—Mr. A. C. Watt, Registrar, Appellate Side, High Court, who arrived here from England by yesterday's overland mail, assumed charge of his office on the same day.

ASSAULT.—Joaz D'Souza was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having assaulted Francis Correa, and was, on conviction, fined Rs. 15, with the option of fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE DUSSARA HOLIDAY.—Saturday being the Hindoo holiday called Dussara, the High Court, on its Original and Appellate Side, the Small Causes Court, the Police Courts, and all the Government offices will be closed on that day.

STRIPES.—Chimoo Furrudkhan was yesterday convicted, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of having stolen two pieces of wearing apparel belonging to Fakir Boodla Sadatkhan, and was sentenced to receive 20 stripes.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—Sewram Ramjee was yesterday charged, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having assaulted Radda, woman, and having been found guilty, was fined Rs. 10, by his Worship, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, before whom the case was heard.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Essac Munjee was yesterday convicted before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of having stolen a piece of timber belonging to Sajee Sookia, and being an old offender, was sentenced to receive fifteen stripes.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd Oct, was 58 feet 9 tenths, the total rainfall being 74 inches and 25 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 58 feet 8 tenths, the total rainfall being 93 inches and 73 cents.

STEALING IRON CHAINS.—Khundee, woman, and Thanee, woman, having been convicted before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, of stealing two iron chains, described as belonging to Government, were each sent to jail for fourteen days.

DRUNKENNESS.—George Blatchford and Edward Raybone, two seamen, were each fined one rupee yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, on being found guilty of the above offence.—John Williams and John Munroe, who were charged before the same Magistrate, with the same offence, were dismissed with a caution.

A VIOLENT DRIVER.—A reckla driver, named Rajanut Oureanut, was convicted yesterday at the Fort Police Court, of having assaulted Kissen Dyal. The plaintiff said that he had gone in the prisoner's reckla to the Bhore Bunder railway station, and that on the way there, the prisoner called to a foot passenger and desired him to take a seat in the reckla. The plaintiff remonstrated, alleging that as he had engaged the reckla, no other passenger should travel in it. The charge being proved, his Worship, Mr. Nana Morojee, fined the prisoner Rs. 3.

BOMBAY GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.—We are requested by the Managing Committee of the Bombay Gymnastic Institution to acknowledge the following donations to the Fund of the Institution :—

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., C.S.I.	125
Sir Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Kt. C.S.I.	125
Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali, Esq.	125
Lakhmidas Khimjee, Esq.	125
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas	50
Dadabhai Maneckjee Sethna, Esq.	15
K. S.	10
Band-e-Khoda	10
A Fiend	7

THE ROYAL VISIT TO POONA.—The high civil authorities in Poona have been ordered by Government to remain at their posts and not to proceed into the districts till after the departure from Poona of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. This is quite right; as the Revenue Commissioners and Collector ought to be here to do honour to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of the Royal visit to Poona.—*Deccan Herald.*

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.—We are given to understand that His Excellency Mooktor-ool-Moolk, Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, G. C. S. I. intends to bring with him a force of cavalry of 500 sowars when he will be amongst us at the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Mr. Maurice, District Traffic Manager, left Poona for Hyderabad on Tuesday in order to arrange for the conveyance of the horses of Sir Salar Jung.—*Id.*

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER FROM THE POONA CITY JAIL.—Sukharam Vittoba was convicted by the Railway Magistrate for three separate offences of house-breaking by night to commit theft. He made a full confession in each of the three cases. He entered the houses in which he committed the offences by breaking holes through the roof. He was sentenced to an aggregate punishment of four years' rigorous imprisonment and in two of the cases to a fine of one hundred rupees, and in default of payment of the fine, to six months' additional imprisonment in each case. The first night he was in jail he broke a hole in the roof of his place of confinement and escaped from custody. He has not been heard of since. He is a lad of 18 to 20 years of age. We would recommend Capt. Portman to take him into the Police.—*Id.*

WIDOWS AND PENSIONERS.—So much having been said and written of late about the poor pensioners in Bombay, will any of our philanthropical friends in Poona take up their cause here? It is well known that there are a great number of pensioners as well as poor widows here who rush to this station on account of the salubrious climate which they can enjoy, if nothing more permanent than what is now can be started, at least they might have a *fête* given to them such as the soldiers and sailors and school children in Bombay are getting. Let them have something to commemorate the coming amongst them for the first time, not only a Prince of Royal Blood but the future Emperor of India. Let us see how the purse strings of the wealthy will open to this appeal and gladden the hearts of the old warriors who have fought many a bloody fight on the plains of India, upholding the honour of old England.—*Poona Observer.*

THE MERCHANT BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED), vs. JOHN GRAHAM.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT sat specially at the High Court yesterday to hear the above matter.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Craik and Turner, appeared for the defendant.

The facts of the case are these :—The ship Cosmasie was mortgaged by its owner to the plaintiffs some time back, and on her arrival in Bombay, on the 24th ultimo, the plaintiffs' constituted attorney, Mr. Robert Brock, entered into possession of her under the terms of this mortgage. The defendant, who is captain of the vessel, claims to be entitled to receive monies from the freight due on the cargo at present in the ship (brought from Rangoon) in satisfaction of three bills drawn by him on the voyage out as follows :—One for £450, drawn at Port Said, for coals supplied to the steamer; one for £600, drawn in payment of the Suez Canal dues; and one for £250 for ship's stores and necessaries for the voyage—making in all £1,300. And the defendant refused to grant delivery of the cargo without payment to him of the freight due thereon.

The plaintiffs contended that these deductions were not allowable from the freight due on the voyage from Rangoon, they having been incurred on a previous occasion, and they argued that they ought to receive the freight due on the cargo, as it now lies in the ship.

The matter is still at hearing.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the regular meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday last, there were present :—Captain George F. Henry, Chairman; G. A. Barnett, Esq., Dr. Thomas Blaney, Dr. Henry Cook, M. D., Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq. Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq., and Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq. The Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer were also present.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 28th September were confirmed.

The amount fixed at the commencement of the year up to which the Secretary might pass the refunds for town duties, Rs. 1,10,000 having been absorbed, sanction was given to his passing further refunds to the end of the year to the amount of Rs. 30,000.

Sanction was given to the expenditure of Rs. 3,000 on the preparation of the address to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the preparation of a case and casket to contain the same, chargeable to the amount of Rs. 50,000 voted by the Corporation for the purposes of the Reception Committee. A model of the casket, designed by Mr. Rienzi Walton, was exhibited and approved.

The Secretary read a letter from the solicitors to the Municipality and a memo. thereon by the Municipal Commissioner, in reference to the case of Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy's building in Shaik Memon Street.

The Secretary also read a letter from Heerjee Jeena, referring to his petition in the case, was laid on the table.

The Council resolved that the further consideration of the case be postponed, and that in the meantime Heerjee Jeena's letter be circulated to the members of the Council.

The Secretary read the following letter from the Executive Engineer, regarding Major-General Kennedy's minute on Mr. Gostling's proposed amendment of the Toolsee Water Works Supply scheme :—

To the Municipal Commissioner.

SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 5329 of 1875, dated 11th September 1875, forwarding to me for report a minute by Major-General Kennedy, R.E., on Mr. Gostling's proposed amendment to the Toolsee scheme as lately submitted by the Corporation to Government. Major-General Kennedy, in reviewing Mr. Gostling's suggestions, alludes to some points upon which further information is necessary before any conclusion can be arrived at regarding the value of those suggestions. As, however, no plan of the different routes by which Mr. Gostling proposes to take his conduits accompanies his report, and as it is not possible for me to review his proposals without such assistance, I have to request the sanction of the Town Council to the expenditure necessary to enable me to make a survey of the different lines alluded to by him. I regret that I am unable to estimate the cost of this work, as it will vary with the value of the timber which must be cut down to allow the surveyors to pass through the jungle. Mr. Gostling proposes to carry out this work for Rs. 1,500, but for reasons which will be found stated further on, I do not recommend compliance with his proposal. Due care will be taken to prevent careless or unnecessary destruction of any timber, so that the survey may be conducted as economically as possible. I have also to acknowledge the receipt of two letters from Mr. Gostling (upon the same subject as that in Major-General Kennedy's minute), dated 18th August and 14th September respectively, in which he offers to undertake the survey of the two lines proposed to be adopted by him for the Toolsee conduit. He stipulates for two conditions—1st, payment of Rs 1,500; and, 2nd, submission of my report upon his work for final decision to Mr. Bateman. I would point out to the Commissioner that Mr. Gostling's offer to undertake a survey, if accepted, will put the Corporation to unnecessary expenditure, for it is absolutely necessary that my report upon his proposals should be accompanied by such a survey, and as I can hardly be asked to accept any one's work but my own in this particular case, the one survey, if entrusted to me, can be made to answer both purposes. I am willing that Mr. Gostling should accompany me in this work if he so desires. As regards the 2nd condition—viz., that the question raised by him should be referred to some home authority for decision, I need scarcely state that such an arrangement is quite unnecessary, and that it is a very uncalled for reflection upon the engineering profession of Bombay (both Military and Civil) to suggest such a reference. I would therefore recommend that the survey be carried out by this office and be commenced immediately after the departure of the Prince of Wales from Bombay. I am, of course, willing to commence the work sooner (should the Town Council consider it necessary), but as the jungle around Vehar is during the month of October almost deadly to human life, and as nothing can be gained by haste, I would respectfully urge the adoption of my recommendation. I feel it my duty to correct here an inaccuracy which appears in Mr. Gostling's letter of 14th September 1875, as, if uncontradicted, it may lead to misunderstanding. The statement I refer to is this: "For up to this time no survey has been made of the Vehar Valley with special reference to the Toolsee Project." The survey of the whole of the Toolsee pipe line was made by my orders in connection with my proposals, and Mr. Gostling himself admits in his previous letter, dated July 9th 1875, that he had calculated the length of his stone conduit "from the plans in Major Tulloch's water supply and from Mr. Walton's report."—I have, &c.,

RIENZI WALTON, C.E.,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

The Council resolved, on the motion of Dr. Blaney, that the Executive Engineer's letter be referred to the Works Committee for consideration and report.

Sanction was given to the execution of a lease for ten years, at a rental of Rs. 24 per annum, of a small piece of ground at Carnac Bunder belonging to the Port Trust, occupied as the site of the new Tobacco Duty Office.

The papers in connection with the application from the butchers employed at Bandora slaughter houses, to be allowed to build a musjid at the slaughter houses, were further considered.

The Commissioner said Mr. Pedder had written to him on the subject to say that he had agreed to the building of the mosque, on the condition that it should be removable at the Commissioner's pleasure; and that the whole matter was in the Commissioner's discretion.

Dr. Blaney said Mr. Pedder seemed to him to forget that once the mosque was built no law court could remove it. These people (the applicants) would be dead and gone, and the whole Mahomedan community would rise up against them if they attempted, at any future time, to remove the mosque.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee said, if he remembered rightly, the Hon. Mahomed Ali Rogay remarked at a previous meeting that, if they permitted the mosque to be built, it could never be removed; and he (Mr. Rogay) himself thought the land should not be given if the condition of removing the mosque was to be attached to it.

The Chairman said his recollection of what Mr. Rogay said was different.

Dr. Hewlett said it was hard to these people to have no mosque.

Dr. Blaney—They should have at that rate other luxuries provided for them by the Municipality!

Mr. Barnett—It is no part of our duty to provide places of worship for this or any other section of the community.

Dr. Hewlett—It is but fair that we should try and meet these men.

Mr. Nanabhoy—If so minded, let the Council make a present of a plot of ground to these men, and be done with it for ever.

The Commissioner—If the Council adjourn the debate, I'll try and make some other arrangements.

It was then agreed that the subject should stand over to allow of the Commissioner's making further enquiries as to whether the Collector of Tanna will grant a site for the musjid.

Sanction was given to the taking up of 9·66 square yards of ground at No. 17 Junjeekeer Keekur Street from Shri Bhugwant Pursadjee Maharaj Ragoo Veerjee at Rs. 30 per yard.

Sanction was given to the expenditure of Rs. 1,500 for painting work in the Arthur Crawford Markets, and for sand for the pathways, to be met by a reappropriation, to be hereafter reported.

The Commissioner stated that the work of repairing the night-soil pipe at Carnac Bunder would amount to Rs. 11,195, of which Rs. 5,000 had already been sanctioned by the Council as an advance. Sanction was now given to the payment of the balance, Rs. 6,195, from savings on other heads.

Sanction was given to the Commissioner settling the claim of Mrs. Rabibai widow, of Abba Meeya Hussan, in respect of her house No. 138, Old Memon Wada, the outla of which was pulled down by the Executive Engineer's Department.

The Municipal Commissioner's estimates for the ensuing year were ready to be brought before the meeting, and it was agreed that a special meeting of the Council be held the next day (yesterday) for their consideration.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For con-umers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

AT a regular sitting of the court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, the following, among other matters, were disposed of :—

RE LUDWIG A. BLASCHECK.

Mr. Mayhew, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Turner for the insolvent, applied for an interim order on the grounds mentioned in an affidavit made by insolvent on the 28th September last. There were only five creditors, and there was only one execution creditor. The insolvency was to be attributed to the loss of Rs. 44,000 sustained by insolvent through the bankruptcy of Messrs. Richmond and Co., of Tellicherry the loss of Rs. 10,000 through Messrs. Drennan & Co., and the reversal by the Appellate Court of a decree which he had obtained for Rs. 6,000 and costs against the execution creditor. He was now unexpectedly called upon to pay Rs. 7,000 for the debt in respect of that decree and Rs. 12,000 for costs. On receiving a telegram that the decree in his favour had been reversed, insolvent returned to Bombay to endeavour to settle his affairs, applied for assistance from his firm at Vienna, and offered to compromise his debts by a payment of eight annas in the rupee. The learned counsel read correspondence which had passed between the solicitors of the parties in order to show that insolvent had made the most strenuous efforts to effect a private and speedy settlement. It was true he had received Rs. 6,000, the amount of the decree he got against the opposing creditor and had used it, because he was advised there was no probability of the judgment in his favour being upset; and now he found himself suddenly called upon to pay nearly Rs. 20,000. The grounds of opposition were alleged to be that insolvent traded recklessly; that he applied to his own use money he had received from the opposing creditor, that he had contracted debts without a reasonable expectation of being able to repay them, that he had traded without capital, &c. The insolvent had made a short affidavit in answer to the several grounds of opposition which he denied or explained. He admitted that he had appropriated to his own use the money he received from the execution creditor but only because he was advised the decree was not likely to be reversed. The reversal of it, Mr. Mayhew said, had taken many people by surprise, at least the European merchants of Bombay, and he thought the custom of Dhollera, on which the decision of the case turned, was the first custom of the kind which had been upheld.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for Munsookbhoy Bhuggoobhoy, the opposing creditor, said his learned friend had no right to assume that the decision of the Appellate Court had taken any one by surprise; and his Lordship must take it, on the authoritative decision of the Appellate Court, that the original decree was erroneous. The opposing creditor paid insolvent the amount of the decree, not knowing the state of his private affairs. He was living at the rate of Rs. 18,000 a year; and the opposing creditor did not know that his (insolvent's) affairs were involved. He was, when a bachelor, living on Rs. 10,000 a year; that was in years when he was said to be making large profits; but he increased his expenses by Rs. 8,000 a year when he knew that his affairs were involved. At the very time he insisted on enforcing the decree against the opposing creditor, and when he appropriated the amount of the decree and costs to his own use, insolvent must have known that he was in insolvent circumstances. Yet knowing that, and also that there was a balance of Rs. 20,000 due by him to one of his creditors, he borrowed a further sum of Rs. 12,000 just at that time. He even opposed the application made by the opposing creditor for a stay of execution of the decree made by Mr. Justice Marriott; and having got the money, he appropriated it to his own use. He ought not to have received the money; and if he did, he ought to have repaid it when the decree was reversed. Such conduct, the learned counsel submitted, disentitled the insolvent to a protection order. From 1871—73 he lived at the rate of Rs. 18,000 a year, that is during the time when he knew that the whole of his capital had been swallowed up in his debts; and certainly a man who lived so extravagantly beyond his means was not the man entitled to the indulgence of an interim order. He was a man who had sustained considerable losses in business. He started in business with a capital of Rs. 50,000, and yet he was found carrying on business to such a reckless degree that he made nearly a lac in one year. Up to the end of the last cotton season, he made a profit of Rs. 21,000; he then went home and afterwards, as appeared on the schedule, from that time to the present he sustained a loss of Rs. 20,000. That would show that the schedule had been carelessly or fictitiously made up. The learned counsel submitted that both on the schedule, for his getting the amount of the decree and appropriating it to his own use, and for living extravagantly, the insolvent was not entitled to an interim order.

The Commissioner was of opinion that no ground was made out for his refusing the application. There was no allegation of fraud, or of concealment of property, or of books, and therefore no case was made out which, at the hearing for a discharge, would have brought the insolvent under the penal clauses of the Act. Some stress was laid on the circumstance that insolvent had been living at Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 18,000 a year; but it appeared that these sums were less than the profits he was making. Doubtless he had been unfortunate in his dealings with Drennan and Co. and Richmond and Co., and also in consequence of the decree he had got being reversed. As to that decree he said he was advised by his legal advisers that it was unassailable. In enforcing the decree, which he believed was unlikely to be reversed, he did nothing that was wrong, and he could not be blamed for enforcing his legal right. He appeared to have been unfortunate; but in no case had his conduct been such as to disentitle him to an interim order. His Lordship therefore granted insolvent an interim order for three months.

RE NAGURDAS PURMANANDAS.

Mr. Budroodin appeared for the insolvent; and Mr. Lang for the opposing creditor. Mr. Lang applied that insolvent should deposit with the Official Assignee his books for certain years which the opposing creditor wished to inspect. Mr. Budroodin had no objection to an inspection at reasonable times. Monday next was fixed for the purpose.

RE GOVIND GUNNESH.

Mr. Budroodin, for an opposing creditor, moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted by his Lordship for a rehearing of the case.

Mr. Purcell, for the insolvent, urged that, according to the Act, the order of discharge was final and conclusive, and could not be re-opened on the mere statement of a creditor, relating to grounds which could have been urged at the hearing. If creditors were allowed to rake up old matters which ought to have been placed before the Court, at the hearing, the object of the Act, the learned counsel submitted, would be defeated—that object being the finality of the discharge order.

Mr. Budroodin contended there were false statements and misrepresentations in the schedule, from the effects of which the insolvent could not be discharged for ever.

The Commissioner thought that, for the reason that the grounds now urged had been urged at the hearing of the petition, he must discharge the rule with costs. If every case were to be re-opened on grounds like these the insolvent would be at the mercy of the opposing creditor. The rule was accordingly discharged with costs.

ANNUAL RELIEFS, 1875-76.

WITH reference to G. O. C. 305 of 1875, the following arrangements are ordered for carrying out the movements in reliefs of corps, in, and through, the Bombay Presidency, during the season, 1875-76.

D-9th Brigade R.A. from Hyderabad to Kurrachee will move in October 1875, and arrive in October 1875.—Instructions already issued to the General Officer Commanding Sind District.

D-4th Brigade R.A. from Kurrachee to Hyderabad will move in January 1876, and arrive in January 1876.—To march with guns and equipment complete. The families, sick, stores, &c., to move by rail.

1-6th Brigade R.A. from Aden to Bombay will move on 15th October 1875, and arrive on 26th October 1875.—To embark, on relief, in H. M.'s Dalhousie.

2-6th Brigade R.A. from Mhow to Aden will move on 28th September 1875, and arrive on 11th October 1875.—To march, on relief by the 4-6th R. A., to Chorul Chowkie, thence by rail to Bombay (halting at Deolali and Khundwa *en route*) for embarkation on the 2[illegible]d October in H. M.'s Dalhousie.

3-6th Brigade R. A. from Bombay to Aden will move on 2nd October 1875, and arrive on 11th October 1875.—To embark in H. M.'s Dalhousie on the 2nd October.

4-6th Brigade R. A. from Bombay to Mhow will move on 24th September 1875, and arrive on 17th September 1875.—To move, without relief, by rail to Chorul Chowkie, halting at Deolalie and Khundwa, *en route.*

6-6th Brigade R. A. from Aden to Bombay will move on 15th October 1875, and arrive on 26th October 1875.—To embark on relief, in H. M.'s Dalhousie.

2-7th Foot, from Poona to Belgaum will move on 3rd January 1876, and arrive on 27th January 1876.—To march to Belgaum, without relief, handing over tents, carriages &c., to the 66th Foot on arrival.—The Baroda Detachment to be brought to Poona by rail, on relief by 2 Companies 83rd Foot, from Deesa, about the 1st November 1875.

2-25th Foot, from Aden to England.—To embark in H. M.'s Troopship.

65th Foot, from Roorkee to Aden will move on 8th February 1876, and arrive on 3rd March 1876.—To arrive at Bombay, by rail, halting at Khundwa and Deolalie, *en route* for embarkation in H. M.'s Troopship.

66th Foot, from Belgaum to Poona will move on 30th January 1876, and arrive on 23rd February 1876.—To march to Poona, on relief, taking over tents, carriages, &c., from the 2-7th Foot.

68th Foot, Head Quarters from Mhow, to Nusseerabad and Neemuch, will move on 1st November 1875, and arrive on 8th December 1875. The Asirgurh and Indore Detachments will move on 16th January 1876, and arrive on 22nd February 1876—The Asirgurh Detachment to march without relief to join Head Quarters.—Head Quarters and 4 Companies to march without relief to Nusseerabad, leaving 2 Companies at Neemuch, *en route*. The remaining 3 Companies at Mhow to march on relief by the Detachment 108th Foot from Neemuch, completing the Detachment at that station by leaving one Company *en route*. The Indore Detachment, on relief, will march to Nusseerabad.

83rd Foot, 2 Companies from Deesa to Baroda will move on 20th October 1875 and arrive on 1st November 1875.—To march to Ahmedabad, and take rail thence to Baroda, to relieve Detachment 2-7th Foot.

108th Foot, Head Quarters from Nusseerabad to Mhow, will move on 8th December 1875, and arrive on 14th January 1876.—To march, on relief, by Head Quarters and 2 Companies 68th Foot, detaching one Company to Asirghur and one to Indore on arrival at Mhow—Detachment, from Neemuch to Asirghur and Indore will move on 21st November 1875 and arrive on 11th December 1875.—The Neemuch Detachment will march to Mhow on relief by 2 Companies 68th Foot.

1st Light Cavalry, from Poona to Neemuch and Nusseerabad will move on 8th October 1875, and arrive on 1st February 1876 and 13th. February 1876.—To march to Bombay without relief and remain there until the 20th November 1875, when it will march thence *via* Ahmednuggur and Aurungabad to Neemuch, one Squadron proceeding to Nusseerabad without halting. The families not to proceed with the Regiment to Bombay.

1st Light Cavalry, Detachment from Baroda to Neemuch, will move on 4th November 1875, and arrive on 7th December 1875.—To march to Neemuch, on relief by Squadron 2nd Light Cavalry from Deesa.

2nd Light Cavalry, from Deesa to Poona will move on 13th November 1875, and arrive on 14th January 1876.—To march to Poona on relief by Squadron 3rd Light Cavalry from Neemuch. One Squadron to leave Deesa for Baroda about the 15th October 1875.

2nd Light Cavalry, Detachment from Rajkot to Poona will move on 28th November 1875, and arrive on 28th January 1876.—To march to Poona, on relief, by a Troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry from Neemuch.

3rd Light Cavalry, from Neemuch to Deesa will move on 7th December 1875, and arrive on 6th January 1876 and at Rajkot on 20th January 1876.—A Squadron to move about 15th October 1875 for Deesa and Rajkot, Head Quarters and remaining Squadron to march on relief by the Squadron 1st Light Cavalry, from Baroda, detaching one Troop to complete the Detachment at Rajkot.

3rd Light Cavalry, Detachment from Nusseerabad to Deesa, will move on 13th February 1876, and arrive on 17th March 1876.—To march to Deesa, on relief, by a Squadron 1st Light Cavalry.

Sappers and Miners, No. 4 Company from Kirkee to Aden will move on 29th December 1875, and arrive on 24th January 1876.—To proceed without relief by road to Bombay for embarkation in H. M.'s Dalhousie.

Sappers and Miners, No. 5 Company from Aden to Kirkee will move on 28th February 1876, and arrive on 27th March 1876.—To embark in H. M.'s Dalhousie on relief.

1st Regiment N. I., from Poona to Ahmedabad. Head Quarter Wing, will move on 20th December 1875, and arrive on 9th January 1876—2nd Wing will move on 21st December, 1875, and arrive on 10th January 1876.—To proceed by Wings to Surat by rail, to march thence to Ahmedabad.

2nd Regiment N. I., from Aden to Belgaum. Head Quarters Detachment will move on 16th November 1875, and arrive on 6th December 1875—2nd Detachment will move on 17th December 1875, and arrive on 7th January 1876—3rd Detachment will move on 27th January 1876, and arrive on 17th February 1876—4th Detachment will move on 28th February 1876, and arrive on 20th March 1876.—To embark by Detachments, on relief in H. M.'s Dalhousie.

3rd Native Light Infantry, from Ahmedabad to Kholapore, will move on 9th January 1876, and arrive on 17th February 1876.—To march to Surat on relief by a Wing 1st Grenadiers from Poona, to take rail by Wings from Surat to Poona and march thence to Kholapore.

5th Native Light Infantry, from Belgaum to Poona will move on 15th October 1875, and arrive on 8th November 1875.—To march without relief.

6th Regiment N. I., from Belgaum to Aden. Head Quarters Detachment will move on 25th October 1875, and arrive on 13th November 1875—2nd Detachment will move on 25th November 1875, and arrive on 14th December 1875—3rd Detachment, will move on 4th January 1876, and arrive on 24th January 1876—4th Detachment, will move on 6th February 1876, and arrive on 25th February 1876.—To embark by Detachments at Vingorla in H. M.'s Dalhousie.

13th Regiment, N.I., from Ahmednuggur to Malegaum will move on 2nd November 1875, and arrive on 10th January 1876.—To march to Poona, leaving behind sufficient men for duty with families, sick, &c. Wing to Ahmedabad, will arrive on 5th January 1876, and will be detained at Poona until the 20th December, when the Head Quarters Wing will march to Malegaum, via Ahmednuggur. The Left Wing to march to Dadur the families, &c., joining at Poona and will take rail to Ahmedabad, halting at Surat *en route.*

14th Regiment N. I., from Kholapore to Belgaum. Head Quarters Wing will move on 15th October 1875, and arrive on 21st October 1875—2nd Wing will move on 17th February 1876, and arrive on 23rd February 1876.—To march by Wings. The 2nd Wing to leave on relief by the 3rd Regiment N. I. from Ahmedabad

15th Regiment N. I., from Malegaum to Ahmednuggur will move on 19th October 1875, and arrive on 29th December 1875.—To march to Poona, leaving men for guards, families, and sick at Malegaum, to leave Poona for Ahmednuggur about the 22nd December 1875. The men and families left at Malegaum to proceed to Ahmednuggur on the arrival of the 13th Regiment N. I.

16th Regiment N. I., from Mhow to Nusseerabad. Head Quarters Wing will move on 15th December 1875 and arrive on 21st January 1876—2nd Wing will move on 21st January 1876, and arrive on 27th February 1876—To move by Wings; 1st Wing to march without relief, the 2nd on relief by a Wing of the 23rd Regiment N. L. I. from Nusseerabad.

17th Regiment N. I., from Poona to Surat will move on 22nd December 1875, and arrive on 5th January 1876.—To march to Bombay, thence by rail to Surat.

23rd Regiment N. L. I., from Nusseerabad to Mhow Head Quarters Wing will move on 15th December 1875, and arrive on 21st January 1876—2nd Wing will move on 21st January 1876 and arrive on 27th February 1876.—To move by Wings. The 1st Wing to march without relief, the 2nd on relief by a Wing of the 16th Regiment N. I., from Mhow.

26th Regiment N. L. I., from Surat to Poona will move on 1st November 1875—To move by Wings to Bombay by rail, leaving families, sick, and sufficient men for duty at Surat. The date of departure from Bombay to be hereafter notified. The men, families, &c., to proceed to Bombay on arrival of the 17th N. I.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail, Sept. 17.*)

LORD ABERDARE will deliver the opening address at the Social Science Congress, at Brighton, on Oct. 6.

Michael Angelo's Centenary has been celebrated in Florence, Rome, Rovigo, and other Italian cities.

Contradictory reports are received from Herzegovina. Engagements between the insurgents and Turks are reported, in which both claim signal victories.

The Empress of Austria has been thrown from her horse, but has not sustained any serious injury.

Mr. Gladstone spoke at a Literary and Scientific Institution at Hawarden on Sept. 14. He will speak at a similar gathering at Greenwich on Sept. 29.

Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., delivered a long address at an Oddfellows meeting near Bradford on Sept 11.

We understand that it is arranged that Col. Owen Williams will be on the staff of the Prince of Wales during his Indian tour. Upon the death of his father he had sought to be relieved.

The Emperor William has been received with great demonstration in Silesia.

A new Spanish Cabinet has been formed, with General Jovellar at the head.

Prince Milan had a most cordial reception on the meeting of the Servian Parliament.

A long interview between M. Thiers and Prince Gortschakoff is reported.

London has been disturbed by the discovery of a fearful murder and mutilation. A man named Henry Wainwright and a woman named Alice Day were found in a cab with the body of a woman, supposed to be Harriet Lane.

The court-martial on the officers of the Vanguard is sitting at Devonport.

The second coroner's inquest, arising out of the Alberta and Mistletoe collision, has closed with a verdict to the effect that the collision was accidental.

Sandhurst Military College is to be enlarged at a cost of 35,000*l*.

The 81-ton gun is at length ready at the butts.

The St. Leger was won by Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's Craig Millar, a son of Blair Athol. Prince Soltykoff's Balfe was second, and Mr. H Savile's Earl of Dartrey third.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Earl of Huntingdon; Sir F. Currie, Bart.; Hon. A. C. Glyne; Gen. H. Hall, C.B.; Col. Hon. H. E. H. Gage, lat; Rifle Brig.; Col. P. G. H. Somerset, C.B.; Major F. E. H. Farquharson, V.C., 42nd Regt.; Capt. C. S. Bond, late H.E.I.C.S.; Capt. H. A. Tremlett, late 17th M.N.I.; Surg.-Major E. J. Crane, Royal Art.; Admiral Sir C. Elliot, K.C.B.; Mr. Registrar Roche, and Mr. T. W. Lonergan, late of Murree.

THE ST. LEGER.

(FROM "DAILY NEWS" SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

THE St. Leger day broke very gloomily, and at an early hour it appeared as though the elements would prove similar to those experienced when Blair Athol won Happily, however, matters improved as the day or rather morning, wore on, and by the time the races commenced all fears as to a wet day had passed away. The town, as usual, was a bustling scene, but those who are familiar with the king of racing-places could not fail to notice that the whole aspect of the town was dull, flat, and unprofitable. The excursion trains, it is true, brought their full quota of guests, but the general interest in the doings was regarded with but scanty interest. Indeed, it was quite possible for a stranger to express his opinion on the result of the forthcoming struggle without fear of the *vi et armis* principle of the Tykes being brought into recognition, in the event of the said opinion being contrary to theirs. As usual, the rooms were crowded in the morning, but the speculation was of no moment; the chief move before going to the course was the advancement of Seymour, who at one time looked like coming to the head of the quotation; the bulk of the money for which he was backed was put on at seven and eight to one, and at the close 100 to 15 only was offered. Dreadnought was quoted at even, and Earl of Dartrey firmly maintained his pride of place. The attendance on the course was large, but nothing like what has been seen in previous years, the result of the St. Leger engaging but really little interest, and probably the Town Moor has on the St. Leger day never witnessed less enthusiasm. The odds laid on Camembert for the Municipal Stakes were upset by Correggio, who so proved that his York form was good. The Rufford Abbey Plate having served to keep matters going, the St. Leger next came on for decision. The business of the morning in connection with Seymour was followed up so intently that the colt left off absolutely first favourite, Earl of Dartrey being next in demand, while at 7 to 1 Gilbert and Craig Millar found plenty of friends. Balfe also showed signs of vitality, while the hero of yesterday, St. Leger, was quoted at 10 to 1. In the paddock the most admired where Craig Millar, Balfe, Seymour, and Dreadnought. New Holland looked more like drawing a cart, so full and lusty did he appear. The parade and canter were got through without much ceremony, the preliminary, but the start was the subject of considerable delay. When at length the flag fell, Seymour went on with the lead, while in the rear were seen the colours of Craig Millar, Balfe, Earl of Dartrey, and Dalbreck, the first three of whom were destined soon to take a very prominent part in the finish. The outsider, Perkin Warbeck, going out of sight, took up the running, but he soon gave it up again to Seymour, who held the pride of place, or nearly so, until his near hind leg gave way before reaching the Red House. Of the French horses, Rabagas II. was throughout the race very prominent, and was also done with when it came to real racing. A quarter of a mile from home Earl of Dartrey looked most formidable, and it appeared as if Mr. Savile was about to win his first St. Leger; but directly the winner and Balfe, two presumed non-stayers, challenged, it was all over as far as the race going to Rufford Abbey was concerned. At the half distance the son of Pandit gave way, and Craig Millar coming on won for Mr. Crawfurd his first St. Leger, and credited Blair Athol with being at length the sire of the winner of one of the classic events.

THE ST. LEGER STAKES of 25 sovs. each, for 3 yr-olds colts 8st 10lb; fillies, 8st 5lb; the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes. St. Leger Course (1¾ mile and 23 yards). 178 subs.

Mr. W. S. Crawfurd's Craig Millar, by Blair Athol—Miss Holland 8st 10lb	T. Chaloner	1
Prince Soltykoff's Balfe, 8st 10lb	T. Cannon	2
Mr. H. Savile's Earl of Dartrey, 8st 10 lb	J. Goater	3
Mr. Aumont's Rabagas II., 8st 10lb	Hostep	0
Mr. Trentham's Seymour, 8st 10lb	T. Osborne	0
Lord Fitzwilliam's Breechloader, 8st 10lb	F. Webb	0
Lord Falmouth's Dreadnought, 8st 10lb	F. Archer	0
Mr. J. Johnstone's Perkin Warbeck, 8st 10lb		0
Mr. A. Lupin's St. Cyr, 8st 10lb	Hudson	0
Count F. de Lagrange's Gilbert, 8st 10lb	Fordham	0
Prince Soltykoff's New Holland 8st 10lb	Parry	0
Mr. Mitchell Innes's St. Leger, 8st 10lb	Morris	0
Mr Etches's Dalbreck, 8st 10lb	Custance	0

Betting: 4 to 1 agst Seymour, 11 to 2 agst Earl of Dartrey, 7 to 1 agst Craig Millar and Gilbert, 8 to 1 agst Dreadnought, 10 to 1 agst St. Leger, 12 to 1 agst Balfe, 20 to 1 agst Rabagas II., 25 to 1 each agst Perkin Warbeck and St. Cyr, 40 to 1 agst New Holland, and 50 to 1 each agst Breechloader and Dalbreck. The preliminary canter was got through in a few minutes of the appointed time, and after a parade in Indian file Mr. McGeorge marshalled the lot to the post, where, however, a considerable delay took place no less than seven breaks away occurring, the majority being attributable to Seymour not joining his horses. At the eighth attempt the lot were despatched on exceedingly equitable terms. The first to show in front was Seymour, who took up a position on the rails next the left, having immediately in his track New Holland and St. Leger side by side, while on their whip hand, at quite a length interval, came Dreadnought, who showed the way to Breechloader, Rabagas II., Gilbert, St. Cyr, while Perkin Warbeck, in the rear of the lot, headed the ruck, which was composed of Craig Millar, Earl of Dartrey, Balfe, and Dalbreck, who came on in the order named. Beyond that Earl of Dartrey, going up the hill, dropped back into the last position, and St. Leger ran up to the quarter of Seymour, there was no change of importance. Going out of sight matters were much about the same; but when appearing in view again Perkin Warbeck had run through his horses and was second, the [illegible] next to Seymour, New Holland, St. Leger, Rabagas II., Gilbert, and Dreadnought, while Craig Millar, Earl of Dartrey, and Balfe were close on their tracks, the last being Dalbreck. Passing the Rifle Butts Seymour again went to the front, and Perkin Warbeck rapidly dropped back, as also did New Holland and St. Cyr, the immediate attendants of the leaders being Gilbert and Seymour, next the rails, followed by Rabagas II., Dreadnought, Balfe, Earl of Dartrey, and Craig Millar just in front of Rabagas II. and St. Leger. On rounding the Red House turn Seymour gave way in his near hind leg and just before reaching the Intake turn Earl of Dartrey on the right ran through his horses, and took up the running from Gilbert, Rabagas II., and St. Leger, with the whole lot done with simultaneously. Craig Millar next the rails, followed by Balfe, ran into second and third places. Outside the distance Goater was heard on Earl of Dartrey, who resigned his pride of place to Craig Millar, who had it all his girths Balfe, and to the pull the race was confined, as St. Leger and Dreadnought, who headed the remainder, were now being hard ridden. Of the leading pair Balfe was the first to crack, and Craig Millar, then drawing away, passed the post an easy winner by three lengths, while Earl of Dartrey, who was ridden out to the end, secured the third place half a length behind the second. St. Leger was fourth, Dreadnought fifth, Rabagas II. sixth, Seymour seventh, St. Cyr eighth, Breechloader ninth, New Holland tenth, Gilbert next, and Perkin Warbeck last. Time, as taken by Benson's chronograph, 3 min. 16 sec.

THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I request the favour of your inserting this letter on a matter of public importance.

A paragraph appeared in the *World* of the 1st of September to the following effect:—"Startling news flashed across the Eastern wire the other day and fell like a bombshell at the India Office. The Nizam of Hyderabad positively declines to 'do honour' to the Prince of Wales on his visit. Why, the Viceroy has yet to reveal," &c.

Sir Salar Jung has, by telegraph, requested me to give public and indignant contradiction to this statement, a contradiction which I have great pleasure in now communicating.

The Nizam and his Ministers have been most anxious to receive the Prince with every honour in their power, and I am aware of large orders already given in connexion with their preparations. Should the Prince not visit Hyderabad, it will, undoubtedly, cause them severe disappointment. In reference to the proposal that the Nizam should meet the Prince at Ellora, a distance of some 350 miles from Hyderabad, the Minister desires it may be explained that the Nizam, being a delicate an excitable youth, the doctors and Major Clerk (his tutor) consider a long journey would be dangerous.

I regret that my absence from home has caused a short delay in the publication of this contradiction.

Perhaps I may be permitted to add a few words to the Minister's contradiction.

I have known Sir Salar Jung long and intimately, and the notion that he could look on a visit from the Prince of Wales as anything but the greatest honour and pleasure that could be conferred on the Nizam seems to me preposterous and utterly contrary to the character of the man and to all his antecedents. And I have not the slightest doubt that the young Nizam participates to the extent of his capacity (for he is but a young boy) in the feelings of admiration and reverence with which his Minister regards the Queen [illegible] at the Prince of [illegible] of Edinburgh [illegible] as did the Duke [illegible] appointment [illegible]. Can their disappointment be wondered at? Who, of all the Princes of India, have remained so faithful to our rule [illegible] connexion with him about 100 years ago? The fact that Hyderabad is a Mahomedan city, with a fanatical and turbulent population, has been made use of by the reason for its avoidance by the sons of our Queen. My conviction is that, as the honoured guest of their own ruler, the Prince of Wales would be less liable to risk of danger from the people of Hyderabad than in some of our own Indian cities, were fanatics are as numerous and, perhaps, more bitter against us, and where none of the restraining sentiment above referred to exists. I can imagine other obstacles to moving the young Nizam which would place Sir Salar Jung in great difficulties; but as he does not refer to them, I need not do so.—Your obedient servant,

G. U. YULE, late British Resident at Hyderabad.
Beech-hill, Haddington, Sept. 9.

WHAT THE WORLD SAYS.

IN the *Times* of Saturday (Sept. 4) was printed in large type a letter from Sir George Yule, late British Resident at Hyderabad, who had been requested by Sir Salar Jung to 'give public and indignant contradiction to a statement made in the *World* a week or two since, to the effect that the Nizam of Hyderabad positively declined to do honour to the Prince of Wales on his visit.' I am desired to state that the sources whence the information originally printed in these columns was received has always been found one on which perfect dependence could be placed, and that there is even now no reason to doubt its authenticity. That there was a 'difficulty' there is every reason to believe, though that difficulty has now probably been smoothed over. In the 'private correspondence' of the *Scotsman*, which, unlike the idiotic nonsense furnished to most of the provincial press, does not seem to manufacture its news but receives intelligence from the best informed and most reliable sources, I find, under date Thursday night, the following passage:

'So far as can be ascertained on inquiry in the most trustworthy quarters, the real facts of the reported difficulty with the Nizam of Hyderabad in relation to the Prince of Wales' visit are these: The capital of the State is filled with fanatical Mohammedans, and the Prince was urged from prudential motives not to visit that city. Upon this *the Nizam's advisers, who are opposed, with the exception of Sir Salar Jung, to British rule*, decided that the royal youth should not go to the frontier to meet the Prince, and hence the difficulty. It will probably be smoothed over in some way or other before His Royal Highness reaches the district.' It is evident, then, that there was some foundation for the statement which appeared in the *World*.

THE MISSION TO MANDALAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—At the latter end of the Session a question was put by Sir George Campbell in the House of Commons, asking for an explanation how it came to pass that the negotiations in which my brother, Sir Douglas Forsyth, was engaged with the King of Burmah, were made public while they were still going on and unconcluded. I believe I know from what source the *Pioneer* newspaper obtained its information; but this I need not now make public. My object is to show that it was from no fault of my brother, as the following extract from a letter I have just received from him will abundantly prove:—

"The following paragraph appeared in the *Overland Mail* of the 9th of July:—

"'No answer has yet been given to Sir George Campbell's inquiry how it has come that the negotiations of such delicacy as those concerning the passage of troops through Burmah have been immediately made the subject of newspaper comments. Other Envoys go on missions, and we hear little about them. We always hear a great deal of Sir Douglas Forsyth's missions, and then they have been, as in this instance of very special import.'

"The inference from this seems to be that I communicated to the Press my instructions. Not only did I not do so, but I was greatly surprised to find that while I was absent from India on the Mission to Mandalay the confidential instructions given to me by the Government of India were published to the world in a leading article in the *Pioneer* newspaper. On the 23rd of June I received at Mandalay by telegraph certain important instructions of a confidential nature. In the *Pioneer*, a newspaper published at Allaha-

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bad, a telegram from Simla appeared on the same date (23rd), giving forth those instructions.

"From the *Mail* of the 5th of July I extract the following telegram :—

"'ENGLAND AND BURMAH.

"Simla, July 2.

"'Official despatches received here announce that the King of Burmah has refused to allow British troops to pass through his territory in case of need. The Indian Government is now in communication with the India Office relative to the decision which the King's determination may render necessary.'

"Subsequent official announcements will have informed the public that the statement contained in the first part of the extract was incorrect. It was promulgated in the *Pioneer*, and had to be contradicted very soon afterwards. It is unnecessary for me to make any comments on this erroneous telegram ; but I may give facts as bearing on the question raised by Sir G. Campbell—viz., that my official despatches did not reach London till the 10th of July, from which alone any fair judgment on the question as regards the King of Burmah could be formed, telegraphic communication being necessarily curt and incomplete. Yet before those despatches were received, the Press in India and in England, too, had formed opinions and arrived at definite conclusions, based on the telegraphic and other communications, put forth by the *Pioneer* and the correspondent from Simla.

"Clearly I had nothing to do with these communications. I have only to notice one more extract from *The Times* of Wednesday, July 7 (*Mail* edition) :—

"'But more difficulty was presented by the King's demand, either that we should abandon some of the Karennee villages, which lie on the British side of the boundary line, or that we should allow them to become neutral territory.'

"This is the first I ever heard of such a demand being made, and I need scarcely remark that, had it been made, it would have been instantly rejected.

"I entirely share with Sir G. Campbell his surprise that while negotiations of a delicate nature were progressing, not only should the instructions be made public, but that judgment should be pronounced by the Press before there was time for my despatches to reach the Government."

As frequent allusion has been made in the Press to the supposed indignity submitted to by my brother in taking off his shoes when he approached the King of Burmah. I will give two more extracts from his letters to me. In one he says :—

"It has always been the practice, followed by Sir A. Phayre, General Fytche, and all Envoys. I asked permission to break through this very objectionable custom, but received positive orders, officially, to follow former precedents, and to yield if any difficulty arose."

In another he says, that as a muddy piece of ground intervened between the spot where he had to take off his shoes and the King's throne, he insisted that a carpet should be put down. This astonished the Burmese, as contrary to all etiquette ; but my brother was firm and refused to walk forward unless a carpet were laid down. At last, after two days' consideration, the great Lord of the White Elephant gave way, and my brother walked over a carpet to the throne. So there was concession on both sides.—Your obedient servant,

Mortimer, Sept. 10. W. FORSYTH.

THE INDIAN TARIFF.

(*Times.*)

FULLER particulars of the way in which the new Tariff became law in India do not tend to diminish the doubts we entertained on the propriety of the course pursued at Simla. The Viceroy was spending the summer in the Hills, as is customary and proper, with the principal members of the Legislative Council about him. Simla is, as the crow flies, nearly a thousand miles from Calcutta, and about equally remote from Bombay, which, as it happened, was more interested in the question under discussion. One day a Council was held, and Mr. Hope, an official member of it, thereupon rose and suggested that the Standing Orders should be suspended, in order that the Bill he was about to introduce might be passed through all its stages at one sitting. What was recommended was at once done. Mr. Hope brought in his Bill, explained its provisions to the limited official audience, and within a couple of hours the Bill was law. No non-official member was present. No independent representative of the mercantile community or of the industrial interests of British India was allowed an opportunity of giving his opinion on the proposals so hastily introduced. They had not, as is customary, been published in the *Gazette* so as to be exposed to whatever criticism might have been forthcoming from the organs of the non-official class. No hint of their nature seems to have been revealed before they were laid on the table of the Council, or Board, Room. In the course of a couple of hours changes of a grave and important nature were made, of which no one outside the official members of Council had before had a suspicion. The cotton-spinners of Bombay suddenly found the conditions of their industry changed without having had any warning.

It does not matter what opinion we form as to the character of the changes made in the Indian Tariffs. Some may hold them to be altogether excellent ; others, with whom we should be more disposed to agree, may think that they contain with some things which are good many which are of doubtful policy, but our judgment on the new Tariff cannot effect our condemnation of the circumstances of its origin. What should we think of a Budget which it was attempted to make law by an Order in Council at Balmoral ? It might be a triumph of financial wisdom, but that would be held no argument in its favour. The ready answer will be made that India is not a self-governed country ; but what is the force of this observation in extenuation of what has been done ? It is true that India is not self-governed, but it is governed upon definite principles, one of which is that no law shall be passed without the assent of the Legislative Council. This involves the further condition that no law shall be passed without the means of knowing what is about to be proposed being afforded to every member of the Council. No mercantile member was present at Simla, and it does not appear that they had been in any way warned of what was imminent. They would, it is certain, have bitterly opposed some parts of the new Act had they been on the spot. It may be pleaded that the members present were unanimous, and that they constituted a clear majority of the Council ; but this excuse cannot be seriously advanced by any one who appreciates the nature of government by a deliberative body. The mercantile members have been appointed to the Council that they might bring to its deliberations the opinions of those who approach legislative and financial questions from a different point of view from that of the official members, in the belief that their independent habits of reasoning would sometimes supply convincing arguments likely otherwise to be neglected. If this is the motive for the appointment of mercantile members—and what other can be suggested ?—it was altogther disregarded when the new Tariff was introduced and pushed through the Council in their absence. We search in vain for an explanation of conduct which appears to be without defence.

The hot haste with which the Tariff Act was passed is not made to appear of less moment when we examine its provisions. The mercantile members may sometimes be thorns in the flesh of their trained official brethren, but on this occasion their remarks could hardly have been otherwise than useful. What are we to say of the import duty of 5 per cent. on long-stapled raw cotton not the produce of Continental Asia or of Ceylon ? In India it is regarded as designed in the interest of Manchester ; but Manchester, through many voices, repudiates the boon. Had India been a country which does not or could not produce cotton, there would be much to urge in defence of the duty as counterbalancing the import duty on manufactured goods. The Council would in that case be understood to declare that they would afford no protection to the Indian spinner by giving him the advantage of working up cotton bought duty free and then placing the manufactured article in the Indian markets side by side with Manchester goods paying duty. But the Act imposes no duty on the home-grown cotton of India, and, indeed, excepts from the import duty the produce of all Asia. It is quite true that the bulk of Indian cotton is not long stapled, but long-stapled cotton can be grown with perfect ease in the cotton districts of the Peninsula. It was raised in Hyderabad under the influence of the Cotton Famine, and the effect of the new import duty will be to develop its cultivation. It would be necessary to impose an Excise Duty on Indian-grown cotton to complete the legislation which has now been approved, were it not evident that the difficulties and expense of raising such a tax make its collection impossible. We do not join with the complainants of Manchester who insist that all import duties on cotton goods ought to have been at once abolished. Whatever civil things Lord Salisbury may have said when he visited Lancashire at the beginning of the year, those directly responsible for the Government of India could not relinquish duties bringing in £800,000 a year without seeing their way to make up this deficiency from some other source. Manchester men may upbraid the Secretary of State for having led them into a false sense of security, but the equilibrium of the Indian Exchequer is of more moment than their complaints.

We have chiefly dwelt on the new import duty on raw cotton, but it is necessary to add a word or two on the other changes in the Tariff. The reason why the export duties on indigo and lac were not abolished with other export duties, so as to leave that on rice alone remaining, is stated to be that indigo and lac are practically monopolies of India. This reason is theoretically sound, but the term "monopoly" as used with reference to these commodities is by no means exact, and it would have been better to abolish duties which yield returns insufficient in amount to justify the trouble and expense occasioned by their retention. Who can say that it is worth while to keep up a duty on lac which produces no more than £8,173 in a year ? The net amount of the indigo duty is greater, but it is too small to be worth keeping. As for the alteration made in the tariff of import duties, we are confirmed by reflection in the opinion that it would have been better to remove a certain number of commodities altogether from the tariff, instead of reducing the *ad valorem* duties all round from 7½ to 5 per cent. Fifty-seven classes of commodities, some of which comprise many separate articles, are subjected to an *ad valorem* duty of 7½ per cent., yielding—let us assume—£600,000. In trade more benefited by reducing the duty on all to 5 per cent. or by striking out of the tariff a selection of articles the duties on which produce altogether about £200,000 ? The question thus stated answers itself in the minds of men who have realized the nature and results of our own Free Trade legislation at home. By liberating articles from duty altogether we free them from the bondage and cost of the machinery of the Tariff, as well as from the actual amount of duty heretofore paid on them, while the mere diminution of the *ad valorem* rate leaves these fetters untouched. We have on another occasion shown how many commodities might be advantageously withdrawn from the Tariff on Imports ; and we believe that on reconsideration this alternative policy must recommend itself to the Legislative Council before the next opportunity occurs for dealing with the Customs Duties of India.

The following letter on the Indian Tariff refers to an article in the *Times* of Sept. 9th, and which will be found copied into the *Bombay Gazette* of Oct. 2nd :—

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir,—In your leading article of to-day criticizing the Indian tariff just passed by the Legislative Council of India, you say rightly, "We may be certain that the Manchester complainents who have so long remonstrated against the import duties on their goods will not be content with the effect of a countervailing duty on the import of the long-stapled raw material." So completely is this the case that I have little doubt that the feeling of Lancashire will soon be made distinctly manifest, while I beg also to offer what I think will be regarded as adequate reasons for the discontent excited.

It is well known that deputations from the manufacturing districts have repeatedly sought the removal of the Indian import duty on cotton goods, and that the Marquis of Salisbury, in reply to a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, admitted that the duty was indefensible in theory, and that the Government "undoubtedly did not look upon it as a permanent source of revenue," while his language in Manchester, on the 23rd of January was so emphatic and so encouraging to those seeking the repeal of the duty as to cause, in many quarters, an entire cessation of effort and complete reliance upon the action of the Government.

Lord Salisbury said, "I have a strong conviction that that duty ought to go, and, so far as we are concerned, we shall do our best to get rid of the duty. Everybody knows that it must go ; everybody knows that a free-trade country like England cannot permanently maintain a duty of this kind." I think it will be admitted that, after these expressions, and although a warning was also given that there were difficulties in the way of immediately carrying out what was acknowledged to be the right policy, the cotton manufacturing interest might well anticipate that, when the Indian tariff was next remodelled, this duty would have been dealt with.

Now, Sir, what has been done ? This is not an *ad valorem* duty, but one levied upon a tariff valuation fixed by the Indian Government. This valuation has, for some time, exceeded the actual value of the goods, and hence the nominal duty of 5 per cent. has been a real one of more than 6 per cent. The tariff valuation has been made to conform with the actual value of the goods, and the duty has simply been made in reality what it professedly was—a 5 per cent. impost. No concession, therefore, has been made to the English manufacturer.

But how stands the position with the Indian manufacturer ? Hitherto, Indian manufactures have been subject to an export duty of 3 per cent. which, no doubt, has operated against the Indian and in favour of the English manufacturer in the non-Indian Eastern markets.

This duty has been repealed, and thus the effect of the revision of the Indian tariff has been to place the manufacturing interests of England in a worse relative position to those of India than they held before.

I say this without hesitation because, as bearing on this question, I attach no value to the duty imposed upon imported long-stapled cottons. The competition which we have to apprehend is mainly that with native manufactures made from indigenous cotton, and hence the duty upon long-stapled cotton can be of little benefit to Lancashire, while it is an injustice to the Indian manufacturers, and altogether opposed to those principles of fiscal legislation which are in favour with the commercial and manufacturing community.

That our position may not be misunderstood, I desire to add that I approve the removal of the export duty on Indian textiles for the same reason that I advocate that of the import duties on British cotton goods entering India. We ask only a fair competition with our Indian rivals. If their natural advantages, "which are enormous, and which no one recognizes more thoroughly than the Marquis of Salisbury, enable them to take our Indian and Eastern trade from us, we are prepared to submit to the misfortune without asking aid from the Government, but on the other hand we claim as simple justice—as an absolute right—that the natural advantages of India shall not be supplemented by the aid of a protective duty imposed by our own Government to the detriment of the manufacturing industry of England.

It has been said that 5 per cent. is an extremely light and harmless duty. Its importance may, perhaps, be better appreciated when I state that the goods made in my own establishment during the last three years could not reach the Indian consumer before paying into the Indian exchequer an import duty of £40,000 ; that the duty levied upon the goods produced for the Indian markets in a weaving mill equals the whole value of the mill in each period of three years, and that it exceeds in amount two-fifths of the whole wages paid to the operatives.

Mr. Hope bases his argument for the maintenance of the duty—an argument which is as good for its permanent as for its present retention, and thus altogether antagonistic to the position assumed by Lord Salisbury—upon the assumption that the Indian mills can only make a class of goods which enter into competition with 5 per cent. of our cotton manufacturing productions sent to the Indian markets. So far from this being the case, it is a fact that Dhooties and 7lb. and 8¼lb. shirtings are now being made in Indian mills and giving satisfaction to the purchasers, and that the yarns necessary to make these goods are identical with those out of which at least 70 per cent. of our exports to India are manufactured.

It will thus be seen that not 5 but 75 per cent. of our exports to India are threatened by a rapidly developing Indian rivalry, and that we have consequently good grounds for dissatisfaction with the Indian tariff, and with the action of the Government of India in giving us a stone when we asked for bread. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. RAYNSFORD JACKSON.

Blackburn, Sept. 9.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

(*Times Sept.* 13.)

THE mutilated body of a human being, stated to be that of an adult female, was discovered on Saturday night on the Southwark side of London-bridge in a cab which had driven there from the East of London. The surrounding circumstances are such as to lead to the certainty that a brutal murder of the Greenacre type has been committed.

On Saturday night the Southwark police were informed by a young man that there was something very suspicious in a four-wheeled cab which had come over London-bridge. The vehicle contained apparently only a man and woman, and the police on stopping it found a human body, in a very decomposed state and mutilated in a shocking manner, being sawn asunder in such a way that parts of it might be disposed of separately. The man and woman were taken into custody. The man was said to be Charles Wainwright, who had been a contractor for police goods at the East-end of London, and is stated to have been in charge for arson.

The police in charge of the Southwark Station informed the representatives of the Press that they were instructed by their superiors "to give no information whatever," and they strictly obeyed the injunction. The following particulars are from another source :—

A youth was, in the Commercial-road, accosted by a young woman named Day, who asked him to help her to convey two parcels wrapped up in American canvas. A man afterwards drove up in a four-wheeled cab, No. 8505, and told the driver to wait while he went to fetch some luggage from his town residence. The boy, on entering the front room of an empty house, was horrified to see the mutilated hand of a dead body protruding slightly from one of the bundles. He kept his own counsel, and did not make any remarks in reference to the strong effluvium coming from the parcel. In about five minutes the man got into the cab and received the parcels from the youth, and directly afterwards the young woman followed. The man then ordered the cabman to drive towards London-bridge, and, immediately the cab started, the youth made up his mind to follow it. The boy frequently called to the police to stop the cab, but they took no notice of him. In passing over London-bridge, owing to the great traffic, the cab proceeded at a slow pace, but the youth failed to draw the attention of the police to the case until he arrived in the Borough. The man ordered the cabman to halt at an empty house No. 54, High-street, and the youth stopped two police-constables, 48 and 290 M, and told them what he had seen. They accordingly opened the cab door and ordered the man to inform them of the contents of the parcels. The effluvium arising therefrom was unbearable, and, in order not to attract, the attention of the pedestrians, the officers ordered the cabman to drive to the police-station in the Borough. The smallest parcel, which was wrapped up in a black piece of American canvas, was found to contain the decomposed trunk of a woman. The second parcel, which was larger, had in it the head of a woman, apparently about 24 years of age, and two arms and legs. Her auburn hair was partially burnt off the crown of the head through the action of lime, and the eyes were not discernible. The man has given his name to the police as Henry Wainwright, 26, residing at School House-lane, Chingford Essex. He is charged, with the young woman, Alice Day, aged 20 years, a dress-maker, living at No 5 Queen's-court, Commercial-road East, with having in his possession the mutilated body of an adult female, at present unknown, supposed to have been murdered. The male prisoner, it is believed, has been a manager to a large corn chandler. The mutilated remains were removed by the police, and handed over to the coroner's officer, Mr. Drewitt. They are now lying in St. Saviour's Mortuary.

The police, it is understood, have succeeded in obtaining information which, though not laid before the magistrate, tends to clear up the mystery which has surrounded the matter. The man in custody, Henry Wainwright, formerly carried on business at 215, Whitechapel-road, as a brush and mattress maker ; his name, in fact, being still ovrr the front.

The house is a very "deep" one, the back part of it being upwards of 100 feet from the street. It has two entrances, one in the Whitechapel-road and the other at the back. It was from this place that the body was removed in two parcels on Saturday night as stated in the evidence. The prisoner up to a few years ago was held to be a most respectable man. He is married and has five children, but it is not true that he was living apart from his wife. He has formed connexions with persons of equivocal character, the result being that his business has fallen away, and that the Police Commissioners put an end to a contract he held for the supply of brushes to the Metropolitan Force. There was a fire on the premises about nine months ago, but the insurance company refused to pay the sum claimed, and the prisoner became bankrupt. Since he gave up business he has been employed by Mr. Martin, of New-street, Whitechapel-road, but still kept the key of the premises he occupied in the Whitechapel-road.

When the police entered the premises they were struck by an almost overpowering smell of a decaying body and of strong disinfectants. On searching the place they found a nearly new spade, the appearance of the blade of which showed that it had been used to dig up some dirt and lime very recently. They also found an almost new hatchet, which apparently had been used for chopping up something on a block of stone. The ground at one part of the premises—the furthest from the road—was covered with ashes, and when they were cleared away marks of blood were seen on the stones beneath. The stones were notched and scarred, as though a hammer or chopper had been used upon them. One of the stones was fresh broken. Near to this spot some of the boards in the floor had been disturbed, and on making further search the police discovered that the body had lain whole in a grave formed under the floor and filled in with lime. The grave was dug out afresh by the police, when a rope with a slipknot, and covered with dirt and lime, was found. The police consider that this was used to drag the body from the place where the woman was killed ; for killed she was, the medical examination of the body showing that the throat was cut previous to death.

There are reasons to believe that the body was dug up and mutilated on the Saturday or the day previous—at the most in a space reckoned by hours previous to its removal by Wainwright. When the two parcels were received by the police they were found to contain 13 pieces of the human body, no part being missing. The flesh was eaten away by the action of the lime, and the head is believed to have been injured before death. It appears to have been that of a fair young woman, and the hair seen yesterday was dyed in some parts by blood. Sergeant Foster, of the H Division, was instructed to discover, if possible, who the deceased was, and at an early hour last night telegraphed that he believed he was on the right track. The prisoner is known to have had relations with several women, one of whom, it is said, was in his confidence as to the alleged arson, and had become troublesome to him after hearing that he was intimate with Alice Day. The police are endeavouring to track out the relations of this woman, and last night conclusive evidence of her idenity was expected every minute.

The house to which the prisoner took the remains is 56, Borough High-street, nearly opposite the sight of the "Tabard." In the refaced front is placed the old stone entablature of "The Hen and Chickens" and the legend "Established 1719." The premises were formerly in the occupation of the prisoner's brother, who, to the business of brushmaking, which the prisoner has carried on, added that of ironmongery. There are now bills on the house showing that the stock was sold off on the 19th of July last, but there is no offer for the house to be let, as there is on the Whitechapel house. The Borough High-street house has extensive cellarage. The prisoner had to give up the keys of the house in Whitechapel shortly, but his connexion with the "Hen and Chickens" house and his possession of the key have yet to be explained.

Wainwright's wife and five children are living at Chingford in a very humble way. The wife is spoken of as a most respectable woman, who was daily in expectation of her husband recovering his lost position.

It should be stated that the superiors of the Southwark division disclaim having given any instructions to their subordinates not to supply information to the Press, and the subordinate who refused information did so from want of experience. The case is in the hands of Superintendent Garforth and Inspector Fox, of the M division, and Inspector M'Donald, of the H division.

September 15.

An extraordinary chain of evidence has now been completed, leaving no reasonable doubt as to the identity of the woman whose mutilated body was discovered in Southwark on Saturday.

Acting immediately upon the information of the witness Stokes, the divisional police of Southwark, with the divisional police of Whitechapel, set about investigating the private history of the prisoners, and they found, as was hinted in *The Times* of yesterday, that the male prisoner had relations of a questionable character with several women. Above all, they found that he had cohabited with a woman who passed by the name of Mrs. King, and that when he visited her he was known as Mr. King. He first knew her about 3½ years ago, when she was little more than 21 years of age, and was assistant to a milliner at Waltham Cross, where her parents lived. It is said he met her at Broxbourne Gardens, on the banks of the river Lea, a favourite resort of Londoners, and a place of highly-respectable character. Her father first knew of her intimacy with the male prisoner by discovering that she was *enciente* and by her confession that Wainwright was the father of her child, for she came to London on the discovery of her condition, gave up her name as Harriet Lane—her true name—and with the full knowledge of her family, lived as the mistress of Wainwright. She often visited her relatives, and when urged by her father to return home, her answer was, "Wainwright keeps me like a lady." Exactly 12 months ago last week her family lost all direct trace of her, and, though telegrams purporting to have come from her have been received, and letters in a man's handwriting, yet nothing has been known of her, even though all possible inquiries have been made, since the early part of last September.

Another witness now comes on the scene, and the history of Harriet Lane as Mrs. King the wife of the prisoner Wainwright, is carried another stage. This is Mrs. Wilmore, now living at Stratford. She knew Mrs. King—knew that she lived under the protection of the prisoner Wainwright at Sidney-square, Mile-end. A twelve month ago, the 11th of September—on the very anniversary of which day, it will be remarked, as an extraordinary coindence, the prisoner was apprehended with the remains—the woman, Mrs. King, by arrangement with the prisoner, engaged to remove to Stratford to the house of Mrs. Wilmore By this time Mrs. King had two children, of whom the prisoner was, and is, for they are living still, the acknowledged father The boxes of Mrs. King were packed up and removed to Stratford on the 11th of September last year, and the two children and the boxes were left in charge of Mr. Wilmore. Mrs. King, having arranged to be away for an hour or two, saying she had to meet Wainwright at half-past 4 o'clock, then left Mrs. Wilmore, and from that day, a twelvemonth ago last Saturday, Mrs. King has altogether disappeared leaving no trace behind her. Mrs Wilmore applied several times to the prisoner Wainwright, and his answer to her was that his late mistress had gone off with a Mr. Friske, who had gone to Brighton ; so Wainwright at first said, and afterwards that she had gone to Paris He, however, held himself responsible for the charge of the children, and paid her £5 a month from September until last July, when he stopped the payment saying that he should make it all up in November, by which time he was in hopes it seems. that he should have passed through the difficulties of his bankruptcy.

Photographs of Harriet Lane, *alias* Mrs. King, show that she wore her hair in the same style—curling over the forehead—as the hair had been worn by the woman whose mutilated remains were found in the bundles conveyed by the male prisoner from his late premises in the Whitechapel-road to the premises the key of which he held in the Borough High-street. The remains, which have been placed in a coffin fitted with a glass lid, were seen yesterday by the relatives of Harriet Lane. The body was medically examined yesterday with more care than had been possible before, and it was found that it had been externally preserved, in some repects while decomposed internally. Whoever had buried it had, from ignorance, perhaps, of the action of chloride of lime, or to cover the smell of decomposition, placed this disinfectant with the body in the secret grave, and the earth, thus largely mixed with a preservative, has kept the body from being resolved into its elements. The grave, by a mistake in the report of the Police-court proceedings, is stated to be five feet long by two inches. It should have been five feet by two feet and it was a little over two feet deep. The ground was surrounded with brickwork, and it is possible that whoever dug the grave, in which it is now considered the body lay for a year, found it difficult to go deeper from the obstructions. The motive for removing the body has yet to be elucidated ; and it is suggested that as the property is to change hands—for it is for sale—it would most likely have been dug up for necessary changes in the sewerage, thought by the unwholesome smell of the place to be necessary. That the body was removed from this spot is unquestionable, and it seems also that it was dug up with the new spade, and mutilated a few hours before Saturday night last with the new hatchet, both of which instruments were found in the house. The other articles found in the house were a broken light-coloured silk umbrella, and, with the corpse, a velvet band for the hair. The spade and hatchet are traced to the prisoner's possession, for he told Stokes to sell them, and he would give him half of what they fetched, enjoining him, at the same time, to say they were his own. The prisoner was described in the Police-court proceedings as "manager of a schoolhouse." It should be stated that he described himself as a "manager" to Mr. Martin, of New-street, Whitechapel, and that he lived himself in "School-house-lane, Chingford." It was in this lane that his wife and children lived in furnished lodgings.

The prisoner's connexion with the "Hen and Chickens" house in the Borough is explained. The house was let to his brother Thomas last January, and opened in the hardware business. The stock was sold off in July, and the brother's whereabouts is not known The police have received many anonymous communications upon the subject, but all that is known for certainty is that the prisoner was in possession on Saturday of the key belonging to his brother's late premises.

The inquest opens this morning, when, doubtless, the result of the combined efforts of Superintendent Garforth and Inspectors Fox and McDonald will be laid before the Court.

September 16.

Step by step the case of identity set forth in *The Times* of yesterday advances in completeness. The Treasury, acting on the evidence laid before the Home Department, will henceforth assume the responsibility of conducting the proceedings.

Yesterday the inquest was opened, and what at first appeared to be a strange piece of evidence, and altogether at variance with the account given in these columns regarding Harriet Lane, was set forth by the witness Stokes ; but it was soon, by an occurrence which did not come under the cognizance of the Court, proved to be not only in perfect harmony with the chain of evidence which the police have established regarding Harriet Lane, but to substantiate it, and, in addition, show the candour of Stokes's statements. Stokes yesterday set forth that a woman who was constantly importuning Wainwright for money had for three weeks not been seen, and for the time, indeed, most in the Court were left with the firm belief that this was the woman whose body was found. But when Stokes returned from the inquest-room to where the witnesses where sitting he uttered exclamations of surprise, and, going up to a woman who was sitting there, gave her to understand that he had made up his mind that she was the victim. That this woman had of late importuned the man Wainwright for money was true, for she proves to be the Mrs. Wilmore who has the charge of the two children of the prisoner by the lost Harriet Lane *alias* Mrs. King. Yesterday the relatives of Harriet Lane were again in attendance, and it is not saying too much to state that they appear to regard the body as that of the missing member of their family who cohabited with Wainwright as Mrs. King.

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J. & E. ATKINSON,
24 Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER, 1875

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railways :—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller, Hammond's Refreshment Rooms ; Messrs. Cooper & Co. ; Auckland Hotel ; Byculla Hotel ; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
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Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
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Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
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Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Royal Family Hotel.

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UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF MILLINERY ALWAYS ON HAND.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittances or reference for Payment in Bombay.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS,

BOMBAY :
4, Hummum Street.

POONA :
East Street.

A WELL-Selected Stock of Silver Hunter, Semi-Hunter, and Crystal Case Lever and Keyless Lever Watches, at Rs. 25, 30 40, 50, 60, 75 to Rs. 200.

C. M. & Co guarantee the durability, as well as the keeping good time of their Watches, and in order to secure their Constituents a good article, C. M. & Co. will be glad to exchange any Watch, sold by them, within three months from date of purchase, should its owner not be pleased with it.

Particular care is taken with Outstation Orders.

All Watches are sent Free by Post to any part in India, and no Watch is despatched unless carefully examined and regulated.

The usual written Guarantee is sent with it.

N.B.—Watches under Rs 50 are guaranteed for one year, and above 50 *for two years*, except accidents. A great variety of highly-finished Gold Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lever Watches, in Hunting, Semi-Hunting and Crystal Cases, of every description and of the latest style. Chronometers, Racing Watches, Repeaters, Chronographs, double time, Calendar Watches, &c., always on hand.

Every requisite in Jewellery for Ladies and Gentlemen, see our New Price List, which is sent Free on application.

Repairs of all kinds executed carefully with expedition and guarantee.

NOTICE.—It is preferred, and kindly requested, that during the monsoon all Orders are directed to our Poona Establishment.

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EAST STREET, POONA.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXAMPLES OF ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age	For life.	For 15 years only.	At age 60, or death before.	Age.	Immediate Annuity for Rs. 1,000 paid down.	Endowment for children on attaining 21. Returnable scale.	Age.
30	Rs 21 5 4	Rs 38 12 [illegible]	Rs 3[illegible] 10 0	50	Rs. 81 2 0	Rs 38 11 3	4

The above Rates are from 10 to 103 per cent. lower than those of any other Company. Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
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	Exclusive of Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances,) CAPITAL ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000

FOR FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Incorporated Pursuant to Acts of Parliament.

PROGRESS IN BUSINESS TO 30TH JUNE 1875.

ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME.

On 30th June 1873	£20,952
,, 31st Dec 1874	31,006
,, 30th June 1874	£[illegible]
,, 31st Dec. 1874	[illegible]
,, 30th June 1875	£49,631
Policies in force 30th June 1875	£1,088,641
Total Premiums received to 1875	£99,420

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.
T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.
(MANAGER, BENGAL COAL Co.), Calcutta.
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(MANAGER AGRA BANK, LIMITED), Calcutta.
J. MACKINNON, Esq.
(MESSRS. MACNEILL & Co.), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(BARRISTER-AT-LAW), Calcutta.

TRUSTEE FOR THE BOMBAY LIFE FUND :
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,
in whose name 80 per cent. of the Gross Premiums is invested in Government Paper at compound interest, to provide exclusively for payment of assurances.

BANKERS :
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS :
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MEDICAL EXAMINER :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., BOMBAY.

AGENT :
JOHN SCOTT, Esq., 4 HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the assured, never before presented to the public, he assured has the option of paying premiums during 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years ; but should the assured die before the term of years chosen has expired, no further payments are required, and the amount assured is paid in full.

Another distinguishing feature of the plan is, that it gives the assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

For the first, and every subsequent premium paid, an equal portion of the Assurance becomes completed, independent of future payments, and a *Positive Note* is issued (which is in effect a complete and paid-up Assurance), payable three months after death of the assured and available to the bearer during life, to the extent of 40 per cent. of the premium it represents.

Information will be given to assurers on every point requisite to make them acquainted with the positive system, and all papers and prospectuses in connection with the Society may be had on application to

J. SCOTT,
Agent.

Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,788,300

CHAIRMAN :
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER :
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 63·9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives : full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £3,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£800,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, also on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,978 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 8	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said at Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000 ; REVENUE Rs. 1,70,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,9?5,680.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

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THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran

TERMS—MODERATE.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the station in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 50 per annum, and has some Bungalows to let.

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AUSTRALIAN WINES.—The Undersigned have received a Consignment of the following First-Class WINES from T. HUBERT'S VINEYARD :—

HERMITA E (Red)......
CHASSELAS (White).... } Rs. 16 per dozen Quarts.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 27th September 1875.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS,
FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs.	14 per doz.
Vray Canon	,,	18 ,,
Chateau Leoville	,,	22 ,,
Chateau Lafitte	,,	26 ,,

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co's.	Rs. 5-0 per dozen	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 3-0 ,,	pints.

STILL HOCKS,
FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Steinwein	Rs. 22 per dozen	qts
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 ,,	,,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR

FOR DESTROYING	FOR DISINFECTING
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL

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A pamphlet giving a full description of the [illegible] be had on application at the "Bombay Gazet[illegible]

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CAUTI[illegible]
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW at PAREL, opposite to the Lalbaug, (the premises intended for the present Guickwar of Barod during the intended visit of His Royal Highness) lately fitted up and made suitable for a Rajah, with stall and out Gard n and a spacious accommodation for Troops and Horses. The Bungalow is elegantly furnished and painted in Oil colour. It may be inspected at any time after the 10th day of October, instant. Apply at the premises.

Bombay, 4th October 1875.

FOR SALE.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern......6s.	2d.	per oz.
Ditto, ditto Queen's do. ......6s.	6d.	,,

FIDDLE PATTERN.

12 Table Spoons	30 ozs. at	6s. 2d.	£9 5 0
12 Dessert ditto	20 ,,	6s. 2d.	6 3 4
12 Table Forks	30 ,,	6s. 2d.	9 5 0
12 Dessert ditto	20 ,,	6s. 2d.	6 3 4
2 Gravy Spoons	10 ,,	6s. 2d.	3 1 8
1 Soup Ladle	9 ,,	6s. 2d.	2 15 6
4 Sauce ditto	10 ,,	6s. 8d.	3 6 8
4 Salt Spoons			1 2 0
12 Tea ditto	10 ,,	6s. 8d.	3 6 8
1 pair Sugar Tongs			0 15 0
			£45 4 2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

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Messrs GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., Calcutta.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S
GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

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No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases ..... ,,	112
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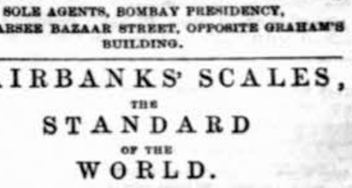
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... ,,	135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do. ... ,,	135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... ,,	140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished ..... ,,	165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work ..... ,,	115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work ..... ,,	115
Hand Machines, Nos 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 9[illegible].	
Cottons manufactured by the Willimantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen ..... ,,	2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours ..... ,,	5

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
THE
STANDARD
OF THE
WORLD.



SCALES

ADAPTED TO THE STANDARD OF ALL NATIONS, AND CAREFULLY PACKED FOR SHIPPING.

EVERY SCALE WARRANTED

WAREHOUSES :
FAIRBANKS & Co.,
311 Broadway, New York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.,
2 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

MANUFACTURERS :
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co.
St. Johnsbury, St.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS
In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED
PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all disease of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.
Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 19 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4 ; and for single Copy, One Anna.

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SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
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Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSECLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

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